New-York Tribune.

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THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

WHAT WILL BE SEEN TO-DAY.

A GLIMPSE AT EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Centennial Exhibition opens in Philadelphia to-day. Neither of the great World's Fairs held in past years in Europe has equaled it in extent or surpassed it in variety or general interest. At Paris, in 1867, there was a more compact and systematic, and perhaps a more brilliant display, and at Vienna, in 1873, the Oriental nations were more fully represented; but the American Fair possesses many points of superiority over those exhibitions. It shows the natural products, the industries, the inventions, and the arts of the Western Hemisphere as they were never shown before, and brings them for the first time in their fullness and perfection in contrast with those of the Old World. In the Department of Machinery it is incomparably superior to all its predecessors; and in that of farm implements and products it has never been equaled. The Art Department, although not containing as many really great masterpieces as were seen at Paris and Vienna, embraces a wider representation of contemporary painters and sculptors of recognized merit from all parts of the civilized world. In the Department of General Manufacturing, as represented in the Main Building, the display is much greater in quantity than was ever before attempted, and in objects of special interest is exceedingly rich. The international feature is complete beyond all expectations—every civilized State on the globe excepting Greece and a few of the petty Republics in Central and South America being represented. Even such far-away and little-known countries as the Orange Free State in Africa, and Tasmania and New Zealand in the Australasian group, join in the grand concourse of nations. Our correspondents in Philadelphia present a complete description of the salient features of the Exhibition. Aided by the map of the grounds and the diagrams of the principal buildings which we print, the reader will be able to get a clear idea of the magnitude and character of the wonderful spectacle presented in Fairmount Park to-day, and will realize the grandeur and significance of an undertaking that has assembled at one spot the best achievements of human genius, industry, and skill from all lands and peoples.

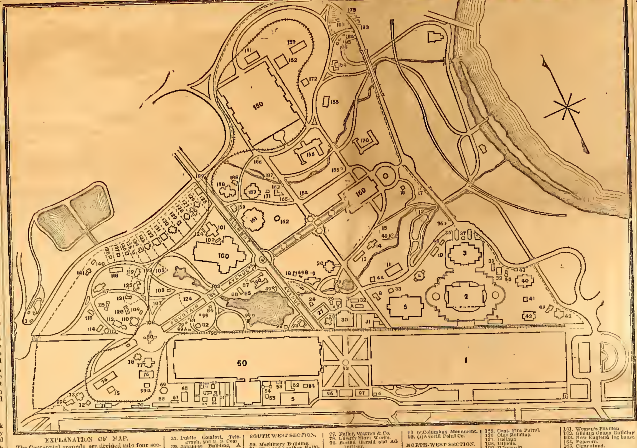
THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

About 236 acres of the portion of Fairmount Park lying west of the Schuylkill River are occupied by the Exhibition. The ground is admirably adapted for the purposes of the fair. It is an elevated plateau, with three spurs jutting out toward the river, separated from each other by deep, wooded ravines, through which flow small streams. One of these ravines is called Lansdowne Valley, and the other Belmont Valley. The former is spanned by two bridges, the latter by one. The hight of the plateau above the Schuylkill is 120 feet, and from the brow of either of the spurs a lovely view may be enjoyed of the green valley below, the winding river, and the wide expanse of the city stretching out to the eastern horizon. One of the three spurs is occupied by the Art Gallery, another by Horticultural Hall, and the third by Agricultural Hall, while the broad plain where they join contains the Main Building, Machinery Hall, the U. S. Government Building, and a multitude of smaller structures. The sides of the ravines and the spaces between the principal edifices are also thickly dotted with buildings. North of the grounds rise the picturesque hights of Belmont, crowned with the old Judge Peters mansion (now a restaurant), where it is said that every President from Washington to Lincoln was entertained. Westward of this famous resort of Park pleasure-seekers are the great green walls of a reservoir, and still further west the rounded slopes of George's Hill, the best point for viewing the Exhibition grounds and their setting of river, park and city. On the south and south-west the many-shaped buildings of a new quarter of West Philadelphia—huge barracks of extemporized hotels, long rows of glaring red houses, and multitudes of shops and saloons, gay with fresh paint and with flags of all nations, complete the surroundings. The grounds are traversed by five main avenues, the Avenue of the Republic running close beside the Main and Machinery Buildings; Belmont-ave., extending from the chief entrance to Belmont; Fountain-ave., connecting the great Temperance Fountain with Horticultural Hall; Agricultural-ave., traversing the grounds between Agricultural Hall and the Main Building; and State-ave. skirting the base of George's Hill. On the latter most of the State headquarters front. Here are besides many miles of walks not dignified by names. All the main and minor walks are paved with asphalt pavement. North of Machinery Hall is a pretty little lake covering about five acres of ground, with sloping banks covered with grass and shrubbery. The spacious grounds in front of Horticultural Hall are dotted with parterres of flowers and traversed by a sunken garden leading up to the portals of the Hall. This is the only generous space left unincumbered with buildings. The grassy expanse of flowers and turf is bordered by a fringe of fine trees, and the cool valleys of Lansdowne and Belmont on either hand furnish denser masses of shade to relieve the brightness of the scene. The esplanade, adjoining the main entrance to the grounds, has also been prettily ornamented with flowering shrubs, and in the center is Bartholdi's large bronze fountain, representing Light and Water, "the twin goddesses of cities." West of the Machinery Hall stands the great fountain of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, which, next to the Centennial fountain, is much the most costly work of the kind in America. The center figure represents Moses smiting the rock, and the four subordinate ones are statues of Father Mathew, Charles Carroll, Archbishop Carroll, and Commodore Barry.

ADMISSION—POLICE—RESTAURANTS.

Fifty cents is the uniform price of admission, and the visitor must pay the exact change, which the gatekeeper will deposit in a box, while the visitor passes through a registering turnstile. Those not having the change can procure it at a money-changing bureau near the entrance. There are 13 entrance gates. Once in the grounds there are no additional fees to pay, all the buildings being open. A force of 600 uniformed policemen, under military discipline, preserve order and protect the buildings and exhibits. There is also an efficient fire department, provided with steam fire engines. Besides numerous cafés and buffets in the chief exhibition buildings, there are six large restaurants occupying exceptionally attractive sites upon the grounds. The largest is the American Restaurant, on the slope of Belmont Valley, near the Agricultural Hall. It incloses three sides of a quadrangle, and affords the hungry an opportunity to dine *al fresco*, or under the sheltering roofs of verandahs and pavilions, or in a large banqueting hall, or in the retirement of private dining-rooms. An orchestra plays in the afternoons. The Southern Restaurant, a much smaller building, stands at the intersection of State and Belmont-aves. Lauber's German Restaurant, near Horticultural Hall, commands a beautiful view of the Valley of the Schuylkill. It is a large structure inclosing a court. Sudreaux's Restaurant Lafayette looks down into the picturesque glen of Lansdowne; and the other French establishment, that of the *Trois Frères Provençaux*, stands on the banks of the lake. The Hebrew Restaurant, on the steep slope of George's Hill, looks out over the whole Exhibition grounds. The Vienna Bakery and Coffee-house, east of Memorial Hall, will be found a place to go to more than once, if it dispenses such bread and coffee as one gets in Vienna; and in the Turkish Coffee-house, near Machinery Hall, everybody will want to enjoy the novel experience of sitting cross-legged on a divan, smoking a chibouk or nargileh and sipping a tiny cup of Mocha.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.



EXPLANATION OF MAP.

The Centennial grounds are divided into four sections by Belmont and Fountain-aves. In the south-east section the buildings are numbered from 1 to 49; in the south-west section from 50 to 99; in the north-west section from 100 to 149; and in the north-east section from 150 to 200.

SOUTH EAST SECTION.

1. Main Building.
2. Art Gallery.
3. Extension to Art Gallery.
4. Photograph Gallery.
5. Annex to Main Building.
6. Cent. National Bank.
7. Public Comfort Cloak-room.
8. Sweden School house.
9. P'nsylvania Educational Building.
10. Singer's Sewing Machine.
11. Sudreau Restaurant.
12. Hunters' Camp.
13. Milk Dairy Association.
13. (a) Extension Milk Dairy Association.
14. Bible Society.
15. Public Comfort Station.
16. Philadelphia City Building.
17. Soda Water.
18. Moorish Villa
19. German Government.
20. Brazil Empire Building.
21. Kittredge Cornice Co.
22. Soda-water Fountain
23. Philadelphia Times.
24. Klastack Glass Factory.
25. Cigar-stand.
26. American Fusee Comp'y.
27. Cent. Photo Association
28. Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Office
29. Cent. Medical Department.
30. Judges' Hall.
31. Public Comfort, Telegraph, and U. S. Com.
32. Japanese Building, A and B.
33. Kindergarten School house.
34. Soda-water Fountain.
35. Public Comfort.
36. Cigar stand.
37. Stand pipe.
38. French Government.
39. Stained Glass Building (French).
40. Vienna Bakery.
41. Bankers' Building.
42. Empire Transportation Building.
43. Cent. Fire Patrol.
44. Portugal Building.
45. Pavilion of French Lines of Art.
46. Burial Casket Building.
47. Public Comfort Cloak-room.
48. Police Station.
49. Police Station.
49. (a) Music-stand.
49. (b) French Ceramic Pavilion.

SOUTH WEST SECTION.

50. Machinery Building.
51. Shoe and Leather Building.
52. British Boiler House.
53. Boiler House.
54. Corliss Boiler House.
55. Welmer's pat. Furnace.
56. Annex No. 1.
57. Annex No. 2.
58. Annex No. 3.
59. State Nevada.
60. Gas Machine.
61. Yale Lock Co.
62. Brick-making Machinery
63. Storehouse.
64. Martine & Morris, Artesian Well.
65. Rock-drilling machine.
66. Jesse Star & Son, Iron Works.
67. Gunpowder Piledriver.
68. Automatic Railway.
69. Tiffany Gas.
70. Pennsylvania Railroad.
71. Engine House.
72. Emile Ross, Sawmill.
73. Gillender & Son.
74. Sawmills.
75. Boiler House.
76. Campbell Printing Press.
77. Fuller, Warren & Co.
78. Liberty Stove Works.
79. Boston Herald and Advertiser.
80. C. T. A. Fountain.
81. Frank Leslie Pavilion.
82. Turkish Café.
83. Pennsylvania Building.
84. Pop Corn Stand
85. Rowell Newspaper Exhibition.
86. Col. Lienard Relief Plan.
87. Public Comfort Station
88. Soda Water.
89. N. Y. Tribune.
90. French Restaurant.
91. Sons of Temperance Drinking Fountain
92. Arm of the Statue of Independence.
93. World's Ticket Office.
94. Catalogue Office
95. [illegible] Pressed Fuel Co.
96. Office Board of Finance.
97. Cent. Commission.
98. [illegible] Fountain.
99. [illegible] Bazaar.
99. (a) [illegible] State.
99. (b) [illegible] N. Y.
99. (c) [illegible]
99. (d) [illegible] Elias Howe.
99. (e) Columbus Monument.
99. (f) Averill Paint Co.

NORTH-WEST SECTION.

100. U. S. Government Exhibition Building.
101. U. S. Hospital.
102. Laboratory.
103. Cigar stand.
104. U. S. Tent
105. U. S. Signal Service.
106. Bishop Allen's monument.
107. Soda water fountain.
108. Cigar stand.
109. Canadian log house.
110. Arkansas Building.
111. Spanish Building
112. West Virginia Building.
113. Spanish soldiers headquarters.
114. Spanish Exhib. Building
115. Japanese dwelling.
116. State Mississippi.
117. George's Hill Restaurant
118. California Building.
119. New York State.
120. English houses.
121. English house.
122. English headquarters.
123. Public Comfort Station.
124. Tunisian Café and tents.
125. Cent. Fire Patrol.
126. Ohio Building.
127. Indiana
128. Illinois.
129. Wisconsin.
130. Michigan.
131. New Hampshire.
132. Connecticut.
133. Massachusetts
134. Delaware.
135. Maryland.
136. Tennessee.
137. Iowa.
138. Missouri.
139. U. S. Block-house.
140. Fire Patrol.
141. Rhode Island.

NORTH-EAST SECTION.

150. Agricultural Building.
151. Annex Wagon Building.
152. Pomological Building.
153. Brewers' Building.
154. Model Butter and Cheese Factory.
155. Tea and coffee presses.
156. Agricultural restaurant.
157. State of Kansas.
158. Restaurant, "The South."
159. State of New-Jersey.
160. Horticultural Hall.
161. Women's Pavilion
162. Glidden Guano Building
163. New England log house.
164. Pop-corn.
165. Cigar stand.
166. Cigar stand.
167. Soda water.
168. Bee hive.
169. Women's school house.
170. Lauber German restaurant.
171. Virginia Building.
172. Boiler-house.
173. Windmill.
174. Windmill.
175. Windmill
176. Windmill
177. Windmill
178. Windmill.
179. Windmill.
180. Windmill.
181. Windmill.
182. Windmill.
183. Windmill.
184. Police barracks.
185. Hay packing.
186. Practical farmer's office.
187. Public Comfort Station.
188. Centennial Guards.
189. Public Comfort Cloak-room.

TRANSPORTATION OF VISITORS.

No previous World's Fair has had such facilities for the transportation of large numbers of visitors to and from its gates as has the Centennial. At the Hyde Park Exhibition there were only omnibuses and cabs; at Sydenham there were two lines of railway, but the location was too far from London for other means of transit to be used; at Paris, in 1867, there were no street railways, and no steam transit to the grounds; at Vienna, the street-car and omnibus systems were excellent, but steam could not be employed. Fairmount Park is connected with the densely populated portions of Philadelphia by three lines of steam railways, by four lines of horse cars, and by a line of fast omnibuses. The steam lines are, first, a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad extending across the northern part of the city from the Frankford and Kensington suburbs to a station opposite the main gates of the Exhibition; second, another branch of the same road running across the southern part of the city from the Delaware River front to the Schuylkill, and thence to the same station; third, the Reading Railroad, dispatching 210 trains a day from its chief terminal station at Thirteenth and Callowhill-sts., and at Ninth and Green-sts., in the heart of the city, and from its suburban stations at Richmond, Germantown, and Norristown to its Exhibition station near Memorial Hall. The carrying capacity of these lines is practically unlimited. The four street-car lines are the Grand Avenue, the Race and Vine, the Market Street, and the Chestnut and Walnut Street. All run from the Delaware to the passenger railroad concourse in front of the Main Building, and each crosses the Schuylkill on a separate bridge. There is also the West End Railway, reaching all parts of West Philadelphia not traversed by one or the other of these main lines. The numerous lines running north and south sell exchange tickets, good on either of the lines running to the Exhibition, for nine cents. So interlaced is Philadelphia with street-car tracks that it will be difficult for visitors to get further than two or three squares from a line of transit that will take them to the fair direct, or by one transfer. For people who prefer more rapid and comfortable riding, and who cannot well avail themselves of the steam routes, there are the Transfer Company's light, open omnibuses running to Chestnut-st. and the principal hotels—fare 50 cents. Another Company runs omnibuses between the grounds and the foot of Market-st. for 25 cents fare. Within the grounds the West End Railroad Company have a double-track narrow-gauge railway which makes the circuit of the inclosure, having stations adjoining all the principal buildings. The cars are open at the sides, and drawn by dummy engines. Passengers pay five cents at gates leading to the station platforms, and can ride the entire length of the line—about four miles—or get off at any stopping-place.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

To-day the gates will open, and the crowd that is coming from all quarters will rush in and see the Centennial show. The Exhibition managers are certainly prepared for them, for everything moves smoothly toward the opening day. If it rains to-day the 5,000 invited guests and the 500 press men will move into the main building under cover, and the best that can be done under such circumstances will be done. Monday noon the grounds were closed to all freight cars carrying exhibition goods, and the exhibitors now in the buildings will have nothing to do but finish the arrangement of those goods which they have already received. The average receipt of cars loaded with freight by the railroad agent at Centennial Station during the last month has been 100 a day.

The hotels in the center of the city, and especially those surrounding the Exhibition grounds, are filling up rapidly, as many as 90 having arrived at a single hostelry in one evening. The "Personal" column of the papers bristles with distinguished and well-known names, among whom a running glance gives or promises the following: Gov. Ludington of Wisconsin, Vinnie Ream of Washington, Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, Senator Allison, Col. A. F. Rockwell, and Gen. Pelouze, U. S. A., Senator Howe and niece of Wisconsin, Senator Ferry and ex-Gov. Crapo of Michigan, and Senator Randolph.

President Grant and his wife have arrived, and during their stay will be the guests of George W. Childs. Secretary Fish and Mrs. Fish will also be the guests of George W. Childs. Secretaries Robeson and Chandler and Attorney-Gen. Pierrepont and their wives will be entertained by E. A. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Bristow will be the guests of Mr. John Welsh. Secretary Taft and Mrs. Taft will be entertained by Mr. Wm. Welsh. Postmaster-General Jewell and Mrs. Jewell and Gov. Hartranft and wife will stay with Mr. S. I. Comly, and Chief-Justice Waite and two Associate Justices will be the guests of the Hon. Thomas H. Dudley of Camden, N. J. A grand reception will be given by Mr. Childs this evening, after the opening of the Exhibition. Invitations have been extended to the President and his Cabinet, to the army and navy officers, to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, to all the Foreign Commissioners, and to leading men in the country.

Among the New-Yorkers who have been invited to the opening of the Exhibition are Mayor Wickham, Collector Arthur, William M. Evarts, John Taylor Johnston, E. D. Morgan, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Judge Daly, Judge Davies, Gen. Hancock, Paul Du Chaillu, C. W. Field, J. W. Gerard, the Rev. Dr. Howland, M. K. Jesup, L. P. Morton, Charles O'Conor, William H. Vanderbilt, E. W. Stoughton, Thurlow Weed, Clarkson N. Potter, Gen. G. H. Sharpe, and J. V. L. Pruyn of Albany.

One of the most noticeable signs of the preparations making for the great event is the activity among the steam railroads to carry visitors to and from the grounds. The Pennsylvania Railroad puts in operation its new schedule on the opening day. From New-York to Philadelphia 43 express and accommodation trains will pass direct to the grounds. The same, or even a larger number of trains, will be run from Philadelphia to New-York. A uniform reduction of 33 per cent below the regular rates will be made. They have arranged to put 20,000 down an hour and carry them away. Five city railway companies terminate in front of the gates, and run their cars almost within a stone's throw of each other along their several routes from all sections of the city. Steamboats on the Schuylkill and cheap carry-alls are supposed to be ample means for getting the 300,000 people who are calculated upon out to the grounds on the opening day.

HINTS TO VISITORS.

It will not be advisable to secure lodgings in advance through agencies unless you are familiar with the city, and have made up your mind as to the quarter you wish to live in, or have friends to choose for you. Otherwise you may find yourself billetted off in a hot and unsavory by-street at a long distance from the Exhibition and from all other points of attraction. If you intend to stay only a few days, the hotels near the Exhibition will be, on the whole, the most desirable; but if you mean to remain longer than a week, go first to one of these establishments or to one of the hotels in the city proper, and then look up lodgings to suit you in a private house. Do not come with the idea that you are going to see an enlarged State fair, that can be "done" in a single day. Nothing less than a week of steady application will suffice for a rapid survey of the great show. In the Main Building alone there are eleven miles of aisles and passage-ways between the lines of show-cases. If you are absolutely limited to three or four days, you would better divide your time as follows: devote the first day to taking a general look at the interiors of the six principal buildings—(in six or seven hours of hard tramping he can get through them all)—then make up your mind what department you most want to see and devote the rest of your time to seeing it thoroughly, so as to take home some clear and lasting impressions. If you roam about aimlessly your recollections of the fair will be wholly chaotic. In case you are fond of art, two days spent in the Art Hall will be to some extent an education in the styles of the modern schools, whereas an hour or two of hurrying from gallery to gallery will leave in the memory only a jumble of color and forms. If your special bent is for machinery, or farm products and processes, or mineralogy, or chemistry, or ceramics, or whatever it may be, after a general glance of the exhibition, stick to the department that interests and benefits you most. "How long will it take to see everything thoroughly?" the reader may ask. At least a month, and the time will be well spent, too. At its conclusion you will be familiar with the best arts and industries of the entire globe. The cost of a month's stay in Philadelphia with daily visits to the Exhibition will be as follows, supposing the visitor to practice such economy as is not inconsistent with comfort and with the objects of his visit:

Room in private house for one month	$25 00
Breakfasts and suppers at 50 cents each	30 00
Dinners on the grounds at 75 cents each	22 50
Thirty admissions to Exhibition, 50 cents	15 00
Street car fares	7 50
Evening amusements	10 00
Incidentals	15 00
Total	$125 00

By taking regular board in a boarding-house or small hotel the cost of living can be so reduced that the first three items can be brought down from $72 50 to $40 or $50, and perhaps even to $30. A week's stay at a first-class hotel and daily visits to the Fair may be estimated to cost as follows:

Board seven days at $5	$35 00
Admission to Exhibition	3 50
Car fares	1 50
Incidentals	5 00
Total	$45 00

The maximum price for hotel board is $5 per day. There are plenty of excellent houses where the charge is from $3 to $4, and in many good, comfortable hotels it is as low as $2 or $2 50. Boarding-houses charge from $8 a week and up for room and meals. At the Grangers' Encampment, about seven miles out on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, rooms in rough, shed-like structures are furnished for 50 cents a night and meals at an equally moderate price. In short there are all kinds of prices for all kinds of people, just as in other cities, where there is no World's Fair.

THE WOMAN'S PAVILION.

The remissness of exhibitors in this department has prevented the proper systematic arrangement of their contributions, and the building is still in a state of confusion. It will not be in thoroughly good order for days if not weeks. It is an irregular domed wooden edifice without pretensions inside or outside to beauty and grace, but it gives ample space and light to the cases. So far as can be seen at present there is no one thing herein displaying original inventive power or distinctive capacity—unless it may be the ordinary articles of women's and infants' apparel which adorn many of the cases. The silk and worsted samplers also, and possibly the wax flowers, may belong to feminine fingers and brains exclusively—beyond these there are shown no objects of art and industry for the manufacture of which Thomasina has proved herself better fitted than Thomas. The most notable practical results of female industry in the Exhibition are those shown in the linen and woolen goods in the Main Building. The articles exhibited in the Woman's Department lean rather to ornament than use. Large wall spaces are covered with paintings, drawings, engravings, and designs for manufactures from all the women's art schools in the country. The most uniformly creditable exhibition is that of the Lowell Industrial Schools. They send excellent drawings from the cast, some good bits of flower painting, and divers careful and effective designs for rugs, carpets, wall-paper, oil-cloths, and laces. There are a few mantel tiles, designed, painted, and made by Massachusetts women, and following the canons of the English household art schools. Birds in alert flight stream across the white spaces, and stiff-stemmed plants stand like sentinels on either side. The making and decoration of tiles would seem to be an ingenious and pleasant industry for women, but it is to be feared that the taste for them will not be wide or long-lived enough to make the art worth studying. In the same section are carpets made from the designs of the Lowell pupils, and porcelain cups also designed and decorated by them. Here are, too, gaily decorated frames for mirrors and pictures, and others inclosing wreaths of preserved wild flowers—very pretty trifles, but hardly representing in capital letters any national or class industry. The Cooper Union Art School sends a number of crayon drawings, sketches on wood, and engravings, the latter done with knowledge and good taste. The most spirited and technically accurate crayon portrait in the building is the work of a teacher in the Lowell Industrial Evening School. There are some clever pen and ink sketches done by a 15-year-old girl, and a large quantity of indifferent oil paintings by independent exhibitors. The picture combining most skillfully the twin charms of immense size and lots of paint is contributed by Mrs. L. M. Spencer. Cases containing straw work "learned from the Indians at Saratoga," stuffed birds, performances in Berlin wool, and silk embroidered fire-screens, stand about in all directions. The two processes of weaving and printing are to be carried on in the building by women throughout the Summer. The little paper to be called *The New Century for Women* will be edited and "composed" by women before the eyes of an admiring concourse. The press-work, however, is to be done by masculine hands, no woman having sufficient strength. The writers of the articles printed are the majority of feminine American journalists. In one section of the department is a quantity of furniture carved and otherwise decorated by the students of the Cincinnati School of Design. These pieces have the merits of pleasant imagination and honest execution, but they are in no other way remarkable. The designs are chiefly floral, and are cut with taste and discretion; but the furniture has not the rich and massive effect which is the beauty of such things, and which can be seen in the carvings in the Italian section in the Main Building. A door casing and floor, in light wood, and ornamented with medieval carvings and traceries, is rather attractive than otherwise. There is a little chess-table near, the squares filled with sketches from "Alice's Adventures," which deserves the same commendation.

The number of models of inventions by American women is greater than people have supposed. There are 74 of them, including a blanket-washer, a mangle, a frame for stretching and drying lace curtains, an ironer, bedsteads, easels, a composition building

See Second Page—Regular Sheet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

THE SALONICA OUTRAGE—THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

From details of the outrage at Salonica received here, it appears that the United States Consul interfered for the protection of the Greek girl who was the innocent cause of the disturbance, and conducted her to the consulate in a carriage. An excited mob thereupon surrounded the consulate, and the French and German Consuls, who were brothers-in-law and both related by marriage to the American Consul, believing him to be in danger proceeded to his assistance, and on the way thither were attacked and killed. The Italian Consul informed the Governor of the disturbance, and he sent troops to the relief of the American consulate, which was besieged by the rabble.

Germany has accepted the Porte's offer to give satisfaction for the Salonica outrage provided the promises be carried into effect immediately.

The approaching conference of Prince Gortchakoff, Count Andrassy, and Prince Bismarck on Turkish affairs will be held in Berlin at Prince Bismarck's official residence.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

In the Porte's account of the Salonica outrage it is stated that the American "consul" assembled 150 men who attacked Mohammedans, who were going with the convert to the house of the Governor-General. The Mohammedans wrenched bars from the grating of the Mosque, and struck down the consuls in spite of the desperate efforts of the Governor to shield them. Order has been restored and the guilty men arrested.

French and Italian war vessels have gone to Salonica.

The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says: It is generally thought here that the Salonica affair will prove fatal to Turkey. It is evident that the Porte is powerless to protect the Christians against outbreaks of fanaticism.

The Paris dispatch to *The Times* says: "The reports of the outrage at Salonica received here represent that the French and German Consuls were dragged from the street into the Mosque and there sabred. The Governor arrived at the Mosque after the murders had been completed."

The Times's Paris correspondent says the project of a general diplomatic conference on Turkish affairs begins to be seriously entertained.

A Vienna dispatch to *The Daily News* reports that the Turkish Embassador at Berlin has been instructed to consent to a mixed foreign commission of superintendence for Bosnia.

ALARMING REVOLT IN BULGARIA.

A special dispatch from Athens to *The Times* reports that the Bulgarian insurrection near Philippopolis threatens to become serious. The Porte is greatly alarmed and is sending forward all of its disposable forces by daily and nightly trains on the Adrianople Railway. The movement has been long preconcerted by Servian agitators. At first it was considered unimportant, but it has spread rapidly, and the numbers of the insurgents are variously estimated at from 1,000 to 10,000.

The Porte has informed the Foreign Embassadors that it has resolved to raise the duties on imports 20 per cent.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

The Standard to-day announces that 90 members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to Mr. Disraeli, asking for the release of the Fenian convicts. Among the signers are Messrs. Fawcett, Morley, Plimsoll, Mundella, Osborne, Morgan, and Jacob Bright.

MUTINY AT SEA.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

The British Consul at Rio Janeiro reports by telegraph that a mutiny broke out on the bark Caswell of Swansea, for Queenstown, in latitude 1° south, longitude 35° west. All the officers were murdered by the mutineers.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, May 9.—In the House of Commons last night, the Merchant Shipping bill was passed in Committee.

MADRID, May 9.—The Sultan of Morocco has punished the parties who [illegible] excursions on the neutral territory in Afri[illegible]

LONDON, May 9.—A reorganization of the Austrian cavalry has been ordered, whereby the force is raised to 60,000 exclusive of the Landwehr.

PARIS, May 9.—The Minister of Commerce has agreed to the grant for sending the delegation of French workmen to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Gatineau Point village has been submerged by the overflow of the Ottawa River, which has risen three feet since yesterday.

LONDON, May 9.—No further rioting has occurred at Barbadoes, but Gov. Hennessy telegraphs that there have been disturbances in the island of Tobago, and that a war vessel has gone there.

LONDON, May 9.—The owners of the steamer Strathclyde, which was run into and sunk in the English Channel by the steamer Franconia, have gained their suit for damages against the latter. The damages were laid by the plaintiffs at £45,000.

LONDON, May 9.—The iron armor-plated war ship Temeraire, eight guns, 8,415 tons and 7,000-horse power, was successfully launched at the Chatham dock-yard to-day. The Hon. George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, performed the naming ceremony.

LONDON, May 8.—*The Mark Lane Express* says small quantities of both English and foreign wheat have been taken for export. The export demand for oats having abated, prices declined slightly. The supplies of maize have been sufficient to check any advance.

LONDON, May 9.—Fourteen English pedestrians are engaged in a 24-hour walking match at Agricultural Hall for a purse of $5,000. Miles has made 50 miles in 8 hours 18 minutes 28 seconds, said to be the fastest time on record. Vaughan has made 100 miles in 18 hours 31 minutes 15 seconds, beating O'Leary, who was 2 minutes 5 seconds longer performing the same feat.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 9.—A special dispatch to *The News* from Rio Grande City to-day says: "Gen. Diaz, with his artillery and infantry is retreating to Matamoros, having found it impracticable to advance his infantry, owing to the scarcity of water. His command has suffered terribly from fatigue and thirst, many of his men perishing by the roadside. He has also lost a considerable number by desertion."

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Capt. William T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General of the Department of Texas for further orders. Assistant-Surgeon John W. Brewer is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic and will repair to New York City to accompany a detachment of cavalry recruits to the Department of the Platte, and will report for assignment to duty. Leave of absence for three months is granted Assistant-Surgeon J. C. Happersett, Philadelphia, Penn. P. F. Carroll, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Baton Rouge, La., and H. M. Fowler, Superintendent of the Chalmette National Cemetery, will exchange.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MONTREAL, May 9.—The grocery firm of Dufresne & McGarity of this city and Ottawa has suspended.

MIDLAND, Georgian Bay, Ont., May 9.—No person answering Freed's description is or ever has been here.

CHICAGO, May 9.—All is quiet to-day in the lumber districts, except that one or two strikers were arrested.

MILFORD, Penn., May 9.—Forest fires have burned thousands of acres of timber in Pike County, but the rains have now put out the fires.

BOSTON, May 9.—The Supreme Court of this State has decided that the Old South Church can be sold. Also that the Ten-hour law is constitutional.

LOWELL, Mass., May 9.—Part of the Merrimack Print Works will suspend operations the rest of the week to allow certain departments to catch up.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—A game of base ball between the St. Louis Brown Stockings and the Louisville Club was played here to-day, and resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 5 to 0.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—In the canal suit to-day counsel for the people rested their case and the counsel for the defense moved for a nonsuit. The argument was accordingly postponed until to-morrow morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—Mrs. D. D. Cooley of Ashland, Nebraska, who arrived here Sunday, and has been missing since, was found to-day. She had wandered to the outskirts of the city in a deranged condition, and sought shelter in a private house.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9.—There is much excitement at and around Massillon to-night, and two more companies of troops have been ordered thither. Repairing of the damage done to works and mines by strikers is going on under military protection.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 9.—During the play of Richard III. at the Opera House last night smoke, from a fire in the Sturtevant building leaked into the hall and nearly caused a stampede. There was no danger, the fire being quickly put out, but the smoke became so thick that the performance had to stop.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—Sneak thieves stole $680 from the safe of Gorton's loan-office to-day.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 9.—In the Yost murder trial Detective James McFarlan is giving useful testimony about the operations of the "Molly Maguires."

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THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

Continued from First Page—Regular Sheet.

material, window fasteners, lunch heater, bureau, traveling bags, life preservers, dress elevators, flower stands, &c. The women of other countries have made divers contributions. Brazil, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, Japan, Egypt, England, and Canada are all represented. A large wall space is covered and several cases are filled by needlework from the Kensington Art School, and there are models of convent buildings and gardens from Montreal. With its central fountain of blue and gray, &c., the masses of brightly colored pictures, the Women's Pavilion will wear perforce a cheerful if not elegant guise, and the exhibition will at least be valuable as showing that women are not idiots. It would be neither true nor just to call it forcible or wonderful in any way.

THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

This vast structure is the largest edifice in the world. It covers 21½ acres of ground, and is in the form of a parallelogram, 1,876 feet long by 464 wide. In the center are four square towers 120 feet high. The façades at the ends are 90 feet high and the corner towers 75 feet. The central aisle is 1,832 feet long, 120 feet wide, and 70 feet from floor to roof. The framework is of iron, filled in with wood and glass. There was no building at previous world's fairs as large as this, and none that equaled it for general exhibition purposes. At the east entrance is the principal approach for carriages, and at the south entrance for visitors arriving by street railway. The west entrance leads to Machinery Hall, and the north entrance to the Art Halls. In the Main Building is the general display of manufactures, and all the nations taking part in the Exhibition are represented here. With few exceptions, the space occupied by each country has a frontage on the central aisle, and in this conspicuous position each naturally seeks to show the chief treasures of its collection. Some countries inclose their areas with architectural structures of picturesque design, others wall in a court to which access is gained under an emblematic archway, and others place their most attractive show cases along the line of the aisle. The miniature marble palaces in the center of the aisle are devoted to dispensing the great American beverage—soda water. There is a large ugly iron fountain in the east wing and two fine ones in the west wing of Doulton pottery-ware. East of the central transept will be found the sections of the United States, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Brazil, the Netherlands and Mexico; and westward the space is occupied by Great Britain and her colonies, Germany, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Japan, China, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Peru, Venezuela and the Orange Free State, and the Hawaiian Islands. In the center of the transept is a circular music stand.

THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly one-third of the main building is occupied by American exhibitors who cover an area of about seven acres with the most varied and costly array of show-cases to be found in the whole Exhibition. In the very thing in which foreigners were supposed to have more taste, as they were known to have more experience—the devising of handsome accessories to enhance the attractiveness of exhibits—our countrymen lead all rivals. Wandering through the long avenues, lined by cases of strikingly novel designs and elaborate workmanship, one may be wearied by the endless variety, and may find the simple uniformity of the French section a relief; but he cannot fail to be impressed by the fertility of resources, the original genius for decorative effects, and the evident liberality of expenditure displayed; and he will [illegible] unstudied harmony in dissimilarity [illegible] the kaleidoscopic mingling of diverse colors and forms, [illegible] find in it a faithful reflex of our composite American life. The only serious criticism that can be made on the arrangement of the section is that too much room has been given to individual firms, and that the total number of exhibitors is therefore less than might be expected from the great space covered; but this defect is in some degree compensated for by the brilliant display single exhibitors have been led to make by reason of the ample areas they secured.

The place of honor, fronting upon the grand transept, and facing the sections of Germany, France, and England, is given to the jewelers and silversmiths, and here in a large crescent-shaped pavilion, richly ornamented in the Moorish style, glitter the brilliant wares of Tiffany, and Starr & Marcus of New-York, Caldwell of Philadelphia, and the Gorham Manufacturing Company. Together these firms make much the largest display of artistic work in silver to be found in the Exhibition, and their only rival in beauty of designs is the famous English house of Elkington & Co., whose cases face them across the transept. Next upon the main aisle are ranged exhibits of silver and silver-plated ware. Reed & Barton and the Meriden Brittania Company rival each other in the beauty of their show cases, which are the most elegant in the whole American section, and a number of other makers have handsome displays. The chandelier manufacturers of New-York and Philadelphia occupy a great deal of room and show to what a surprising extent the taste for luxury and variety has gone in the single direction of apparatus for light. No foreign country has anything to compare with us in the extent of the display in this line.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

In the group of textile fabrics, the display is remarkably large and excellent. Most of the great New-England factories are represented—in some cases by separate exhibits, and in others by collective exhibits of the products of all the mills in a single town. The solidity and elegance of the walnut and maple show-cases call for commendation. With few exceptions, and these mainly from Philadelphia, the articles in this group—the largest, by the way, in the building—come from "down East;" the cotton and woolen mills of the South and West being almost wholly unrepresented. Socks are exhibited by the Paterson Company, and silk thread by a Philadelphia firm. There is a large show of hosiery. An excellent show of American carpets from New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania factories is made in a triple row of inclosures, open on one side. Except in the most costly styles woven in a single piece, this young industry appears to compete in quality and in beauty and variety of patterns with its rivals in Europe.

There is as large an exhibit of clothing as could be wished. Devlin & Co. of New-York and Wanamaker & Brown of Philadelphia take the lead. A manufacturer of military uniforms shows life-sized figures of Emperor William and President MacMahon. The corset-makers display their articles on female figures.

In respect to space occupied and the architectural pretensions of the pavilions, the rival piano-forte makers carry off the palm. Almost every firm whose name is seen in newspaper advertising columns is represented. A Boston firm, knowing how the tramping of many feet will deaden the sound of musical instruments, has constructed a complete house with roof, walls, and windows. Other makers are satisfied with two or three high inclosing walls or with a roof on pillars. It is a pity that so few foreign makers have sent instruments to the Exhibition. Nothing like a thorough competitive test between the best American pianos and all the best European pianos will be possible. Four organs are shown; a large one perches in the gallery at the end of the east nave; another has a similar position at the end of the north transept, and the other two are on the floor, near the pianos and cabinet organs.

The display of philosophical and surgical instruments made by Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia firms is quite large, and the articles appear to compare well with those shown in the French, English, and Swiss sections.

BOOKS.

Towering above the press of show cases in the eastern end of the building is the two-story pavilion of the American book trade, where, in an arrangement admirable for system and compactness, appear the recent publications of all the leading houses, with the exception of J. B. Lippincott & Co., who make a handsome separate exhibit. This great collective book exhibit is one of the very best single features of the whole fair. Near it are tall marble and granite shafts and monuments, tempting one to comparisons of the relative endurance of the work of the author and that of the stone-cutter. Near by the exhibit of maps and specimens made by the Geological Survey of New-Jersey calls for commendation.

Arranged along the southern wall is the group of iron ores and iron in its simpler forms. Here Pittsburgh takes the lead, as might be expected. A Buffalo company does well, and the exhibits of ores and pig metal from the Hanging Rock region of Ohio and Kentucky, and from the Lehigh Valley, is worthy of praise. The striking feature of the group is, however, the Masonic Archway, constructed of iron and steel rails by the Cambria Company of Johnstown, Penn. Of course there are iron safes without number, for this is a land where fires are almost too frequent to be called casualties, and where burglars flourish. A Philadelphia firm shows a large safe deposit vault, and takes care of visitors' valuables. The makers of ornamental house hardware, all of them I believe from Connecticut, set forth their articles in brilliant array. Of galvanized iron articles, of plain tin, and of wire-work, the display is especially good.

As at all the minor fairs in this country, furniture occupies a great deal of room. The makers have put forth praiseworthy efforts to give their wares an attractive setting, and have built a series of small rooms, handsomely carpeted and papered, and in some cases having mantels, pictures, and chandeliers. The rooms are open at one side and in a double row front upon a passage-way. With these home-like surroundings the furniture naturally shows to much better advantage than when set out upon a bare floor in cabinet ware-room style. Some of the heavy walnut work is exceedingly good, and there are a few cabinets and sideboards in light woods that are quite artistic. The West competes with the East in walnut bedroom suites—one of the finest coming from Columbus, Ohio. As a rule the upholstering is not in the best taste. Another fair criticism is lack of originality of design in the most costly and pretentious articles.

The country does not, like the French, the English, and the Germans, shine in porcelain and pottery; nor does it rank with the Austrians and the Swedes, and of course it cannot pretend to rival the Chinese and the Japanese. The exhibits in this line are modestly placed in a corner. They include excellent white stoneware, from Trenton, Liverpool (Ohio), and other localities; plenty of the rich brown Liverpool ware, the color of which merits more artistic treatment than it gets, and a little of plain porcelain from Greenpoint, New-York. Of white ware, decorated with colors and gilding, there is an abundance. The entire display—relatively a large one—has a commercial rather than an artistic interest. Some animals' heads for wall ornaments, from Phoenixville, Penn., are, however, admirable.

The chemists and notably those of Philadelphia, make a very extensive and attractive display, and with them the manufacturers of drugs and medicines enter into a friendly rivalry. These two industries form one of the leading groups in the American section. The perfumers are also here in force. A New-York house occupies a tall mosque-like structure glittering with gold and gay colors; another firm throws a fragrant spray over passers by from the top of a bamboo temple; and half a dozen others make really brilliant exhibits.

Marble and marbleized slate mantels are displayed in astonishing variety in alcoves along the south wall. Statues, fountains, and garden ornaments, in imitation bronze, fill a large space.

UNIQUE FEATURES.

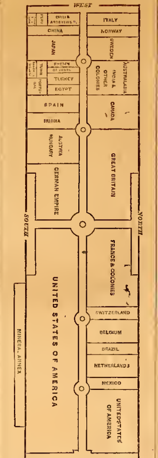
[illegible] made by the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Mass., show admirable workmanship. The Winchester Arms Company's display is sure to arrest the attention of promenaders on the main aisle, and two or three other eastern arms firms are well represented.

Among the exhibits remarkable for uniqueness may be mentioned a show-case in the form of a blank-book, 10 feet high, with glass sides disclosing piles of ledgers and day-books; a model post-office made by the Yale Lock Company, a curious pavilion constructed of drain-tiles, an octagonal house with walls of polished and inlaid woods, an art by the way which is being rapidly developed in this country; a lovely garden pavilion made of rattan and ornamented with flowers, vines, and little bells, all of rattan, and of designs more delicate than one would imagine could be got out of the material; and a mantel-piece and bureau of mirror glass. The American Society of Civil Engineers have a modest exhibition of matters pertaining to engineering in the gallery at the west end. With the American Institute of Mining Engineers, this Society proposes to direct attention to whatever represents American engineering or industrial progress in the Exposition, and also to provide ready means for foreign engineers to visit the prominent public works, iron and steel mills, &c., in the country. The limits of this article permit only a brief mention of the most prominent lines of exhibits in the American section. The display will be found, as a whole, as creditable as that of any foreign country. Any one familiar with the wide field of our national industries will find many important manufactures unrepresented; but if he has an adequate conception of the difficulties of creating a great exhibition in a country where not one person in a thousand had any notion of the importance and magnitude of such an undertaking, he will rejoice at the results which Mr. Goshorn and his associates have wrought.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The section occupied by Great Britain is not inclosed by a pavilion or by any other structure, each individual exhibitor being obliged to set up his own show-case. Prof. Archer of the British Commission gives as a reason for this that his country has learned from its great experience in international exhibitions that too great a display in the furniture detracts from the appearance of the exhibits proper, and, therefore, even the show-cases in this section are as free from striking ornamentation as possible, although at the same time they are executed in the most workmanlike manner. They are invariably stained black, and generally have gilt moldings. There is not that architectural variety noticeable in them which is so apparently the object aimed at in other sections. The main feature of the display comprises pottery, majolica ware, and porcelain. In the first two industrial products England leads the world to-day, and in porcelain she fairly rivals France. Probably the leading exhibit of the British quarter, as may be seen by its prominent position fronting upon the transept of the main building, is the display of Elkington & Co. of Birmingham, electro-platers and silversmiths. Their collection is of works of a highly decorative kind in dinner services, vases, &c. *The London Times* estimated their exhibit at this exhibition at a value of £100,000. A single vase, the Helicon, in repoussé and richly enameled, is worth itself $30,000. The reproductions in electro-deposit of ancient works of art from the South Kensington and British Museums are specially noticeable. There are great terra-cotta sarcophagi, some of them thirty feet in hight, grained and polished so as to be with difficulty distinguished from marble or granite. Several structures inclosing the space of exhibitors are built almost entirely of tiles bearing excellent paintings. The display of oil-cloths and cotton and woolen goods is immense; its great merit, apart from the superior nature of the goods themselves, being the successful result of efforts to arrange the articles in the most artistic manner possible. Cutlery from Sheffield and other noted cities stands prominent—here and there being seen crowns, sun-bursts, and other emblematic figures formed from knives, forks, and spoons glittering in the copious light streaming down from the roof. The British coat of arms is

THE MAIN BUILDING.



everywhere conspicuous, each show-case presenting it on its *façade*. *The London Graphic* has a printing press operated by a gas engine, and turning off circulars advertising the business of the firm. One exhibitor has hung up two seamless pieces of oil-cloth, each about 25 by 45 feet in size. The educational display is not large. In order that people may not forget that England is looked upon as the workshop of Europe, tools and implements of the finest manufacture are exhibited in great quantities and varieties. The majolica and the porcelain ware are the last as well as the first to command attention. Curled-up dragons, statuary and vases for garden ornamentation; parlor and kitchen ware, comprising the most curious shapes that can be conjured up by the liveliest imagination; models of famous groups of the best sculptors of Italy's palmiest days, and of the most noted public works in England. Gigantic vases are but a few among the many that make up the most interesting and valuable collection of clay-work that Great Britain ever carried across her borders. Her exhibiting space is the largest allotted to foreign [illegible], and yet it is too small for her. The representatives of the country, however, economize a great deal of space by erecting pyramidal or conical shelving, by which means more of the upper air and less of the floor is occupied. Not the least interesting feature of the section is an elegant booth, in which is displayed, under the especial patronage of the Queen, hundreds of specimens of needlework, the greater part of which was executed by ladies of the royal family or those of noble birth. There are a number of lawn pavilions built of iron in the Japanese style of architecture, and surmounted by ornamented zinc roofs, the ceilings and upper portions of the walls of the interior being covered by silken cloths, richly embroidered. The stained glass exhibit will be the finest yet made at any international exhibition. The large windows of the south central gallery of the Main Building are devoted to this display, and, as a better place could not have been given, the most celebrated English manufacturers have sent their best specimens. One-fifth of the entire space in the Main Building is occupied by Great Britain and her colonies; a little over one-half of this is taken up by Great Britain and India, the latter being under the rule of the British Commissioners. The British exhibit comprises a full representation of the best English manufactures, including many of a character not generally seen in this country. There is also an extensive display of glassware and silverware, upholstery, carpets, stoves, furniture, linens, artists' materials, dry goods, and notions generally, stationery, scientific and astronomical instruments, photographic apparatus, clocks, watches, and musical instruments.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Of the space allotted the British dependencies the Australian colonies have been one-third and Canada one-half. The Australian exhibits are chiefly statistics of wealth, specimens of raw products, views of scenery and flowers, together with samples of soils and minerals from the group, including New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, New-Zealand, and Tasmania.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Towering up in the New South Wales section is a pyramidal trophy formed of blocks of coal and specimens of all the discovered carboniferous strata in the country. The wool exhibit is very heavy. Fine timber is shown to be a leading feature of the country. Among the most noticeable things in the collection are the fine photographs from Sydney, the capital. They are probably the largest that were ever taken, the climate of Sydney being the best in the world for the photographer. Here also is an obelisk showing the enormous amount of gold taken from the country's mines. The exhibits of these distant countries will be extremely interesting to the visitor.

QUEENSLAND.—The Queensland exhibit, in charge of Angus Mackay of *The Queenslander* (a weekly paper which of itself ought to be "an exhibit"), is one of the most interesting in the building, and as it was one of the first to be ready, President Grant, when he was in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, spent here half an hour of his short stay. It is tastefully arranged in the most scientific manner, with a view to giving at a glance the structure and products of the country. Black wall tablets, showing the mining, pastoral, agricultural, and geological statistics of the colony, are hung around the walls. Below these are painted landscapes and photographic views of the country and its inhabitants. These, together with a plentiful supply of maps, models, and books of description illustrate thoroughly the recent geological survey of Queensland and Australia generally. In the section is a tall obelisk, representing the quantity of gold found in the colony since 1868. The gold which it represents weighed 60 tons, and was worth $35,000,000. There are specimens of tin, copper, arrowroot, woods, oils, timbers, silks, and botanical specimens. The production of tin is now exceeding that of gold in Queensland, and this country may now be said to supply the world with that metal. Twenty-two different woods are shown, and a prominent feature is presented in several lumps of copper ore weighing five tons in the aggregate.

VICTORIA.—This British Colony shows models of enormously rich gold nuggets found in her gold fields. Rope manufactured from the Australian flax is exhibited, and cooper work specimens may be remarked. There are also many photographs of natural scenery and public buildings.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—This colony does not make such an elaborate showing as Queensland, but the ornithological and geological features are brought out with considerable distinctness. Wools, grains, and especially wines, form the bulk of her exhibit.

NEW-ZEALAND.—The New-Zealand exhibit is noted rather for the paintings and drawings representing the country and its inhabitants than for specimens of its resources, models of its most conspicuous public works, and large photographs of places of interest.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—This colony exhibits in a little square compartment wines, ivory, woods, and skins, and a variety of natural products. The arrangement of the articles is noticeably good.

INDIA.—The greater portion of the India exhibit was brought from the India Museum of London. It is not nearly as fine as that made at Vienna. There are specimens showing everything the natives eat, wear, or use; dyes and silks in all forms—raw, floss, cocoon, spun, and woven; native India arms, pottery, metals, lacquered work, boxes made of porcupine quills and sandal-wood; an assortment of native fans inlaid with ivory and stone work; specimens of Hindoo antiquities, textile fabrics of silk or cotton, unique drawings in mica, and embroidered work from Delhi; jewelry from Bombay; shawls, Indian carpets, and fine pieces of lace in profusion bit the cases of the Indian collection.

JAMAICA.—This island has fitted up a little pavilion in which she shows her favorite rums and sugars. Woods are also prominent in her collection.

OTHER COLONIES.—Bermuda and Tasmania are absent. These colonies have shipped goods.

CANADA.

The Dominion does remarkably well, occupying almost as much space as the mother country. There are articles from the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and British Columbia. The goods are put up in plain uniform walnut cases that give a very regular appearance to the department. This feature of uniformity arises from the fact that the collection is under the auspices of the Government itself, the Dominion treasury having contributed $100,000, and the Provinces an additional amount for the display, the entire exhibit being in charge of three Commissioners from the Dominion, and one from each of the provinces. One of the striking features of the Ontario display is the elaborateness with which the school system is brought out, and in this a great deal of pride is evidently felt. The exhibitors say that their educational system is the best in the world. The geological department is made a leading feature of the exhibition. The ores and petroleum are noticeable. The Commissioners point out a lump of plumbago, six feet by four, said to be the largest ever mined. Fine specimens of red granite from New-Brunswick also attract attention. There are displays of furniture from Quebec and Toronto, tweeds, woolen goods and hosiery. The ship-building industry is represented by an interesting display of models from leading ship-yards on the sea-coast. Specimens of stoneware, which are claimed to equal the celebrated Staffordshire ware, are shown. Marble mantel-pieces, made in Montreal, are claimed by the exhibitors to equal in delicacy of finish and beauty of design the work of the Italian chisel. The boot and shoe interests, drugs and chemicals, sewing-machines, circular and other saws, pianos, and sugars have also fine samples in the collection. The furs are particularly noticeable, the Hudson Bay Company making a large exhibit. All kinds of articles of wearing apparel are profusely displayed. The extent and variety of Canadian industries, as represented here, will surprise English and American visitors, who have thought that they were well informed about the manufactures of the Dominion.

FRANCE.

Of the countries occupying large space in the Main Building, none are so far behind-hand in its preparations as France. Work was begun early enough to have had everything in readiness, but the French mechanics and exhibitors do things in a deliberate and systematic way, not at all consistent with the vivacious energy supposed to characterize their countrymen. It will take a week or more to get their domain fully swept and garnished. Nevertheless, there are already more interesting objects exposed than the visitor who wants to "do" the building in a single day will find time to examine. The cases are all of uniform style, black frames relieved by slender gilt moldings, and the names of exhibitors in gilt capitals at the top. M. de Sommerard, who manages the French displays in all international fairs, prescribed this fashion for the Paris Exposition, and has ever since obliged exhibitors to adhere to it strictly. It has one good effect—people do not forget the goods in admiring the cases, as they are likely to do in the American section. The place of honor in the crescent fronting the open space where nave and transept of the building cross, is occupied by a mantel-piece 15 feet high, in black marble, ornamented with statues and high reliefs in gilt and vert-antique bronze. The maker is L. Marchand, and the work is a *chef d'œuvre* of its class, unequalled in the exhibition. Largest and most attractive of all the groups is that of porcelain. There are four exhibitors of porcelain proper, and six of faience and majolica—among the latter is Barbizet, whose reproductions of Palissy ware are famous; Blot, Jules Henry, Hache & Pepin, and Haviland. One establishment shows only work in imitation of old faience. The entire porcelain display faces that of the English, from which it is separated only by a broad walk. Comparisons between the art of the two countries will eventually arise, and the verdict of critics, as in most matters of taste, will not always agree. The French will say, and with truth, that the triumphs of their neighbors have been won by French artisans. Silks and velvets occupy a large space. The exhibit is a collective one in tall cases inclosing a court, and a thoughtful care for the comfort of the ladies, who will want to spend a good deal of time admiring these beautiful fabrics, dear to every feminine heart, has provided cushioned seats in the center. The display of that large class of objects known on the Continent as *Articles de Paris*, is of course extensive. What does it embrace? Easier to tell what it does not embrace, for there is scarcely anything that contributes to the adornment of the person or the house that is not included. Jewelry in the most lovely and original forms, bronzes, the most fascinating clocks and mantel ornaments, fans that defy description, work in ebony, ivory, crystal, and precious stones—I must end the catalogue, for it would lengthen beyond measure if not snipped off abruptly. All the world knows that in things of beauty the French design and other nations imitate.

A display that will arrest every passer-by is made by a manufacturer of church images of painted plaster. The center-piece represents the adoration of the shepherds and the four kings. There is a stable of boards with real straw, on which the Holy Infant lies. By his side kneel Joseph and Mary, and grouped around are the royal and humble visitors. The figures are two-thirds life size. Threading a maze of half-constructed and finished but unfilled cases, one stops to look at the two large alcoves of books exhibited by Hachette & Cie and the Cercle de la Librairie; then at the orderly show of the perfumers, the cases of flutes and horns; the canopy hung with elegant chandeliers, with the burners imitating wax candles; the rows of tall cases filled with dress goods, other than silk, and with cassimeres and broadcloths; the photographs; the cutlery; chemicals in great variety; a huge plate of glass towering almost to the roof. "If they have so many beautiful things to show in the midst of so much disorder", the visitor will say as he leaves the French section, "how interesting it will be to come again when all is complete."

GERMANY.

The gem of the German section, and perhaps the most beautiful single exhibit in the whole building, is the display of porcelain from the Royal Prussian Factory. So exquisitely beautiful are the objects in this collection that the visitor will be tempted to go no further, and forego all inspection of the more commonplace things and spend here all the time he had planned to devote to Germany. The vases, cups, busts, statuettes, and framed paintings on flat plates of porcelain, are arranged in a huge crescent-shaped case against a background of black velvet. At either end of the case is a tall column in ebony and gold, surmounted by a gilded eagle. The chief masterpiece of the collection is a vase four feet high, on which is painted a copy of Guido's "Aurora." The collective exhibit made by the German book publishers is the only thing in kind in the foreign sections that rivals the American book-trade pavilion. The massive black cases containing the books are ranged round a quadrangle, and when you enter the solid wall of books by one of the four portals you find yourself in a court surrounded with literature en masse, facing inward and rising, tier on tier, high above your head. Along the cornices are numerous appropriate mottoes in many languages, but none in French. Here are a few of them: *Haurit aquam cribro Qui discere vult sine libro*; *Buecher machen Narren und Weisen*; *Der guten Buecher ist noch nie keinmal zu viel gewesen*; *Il libro Senato non fa l'huomo litterato.* In strolling through the aisles, looking for objects of special interest, the visitor will remark a tall circular structure looking like a Hindoo temple. Columns, walls, and roofs are covered with velvet, set off by gilt moldings and ornaments. The interior is hung with velveteens from a factory at Linden or Hanover. A very striking exhibit is made by a Hamburg ivory manufacturer of a case of elephants' tusks and ebony. Woolen cloths form an important group, silks are largely displayed, and cotton prints also. These fabrics are generally arranged in collective exhibits, a number of manufacturers from the same locality uniting to fill a single case. Of toys the show is large, as was to be expected, for Germany supplies the entire civilized world with children's playthings. Leather goods are well represented. The group of chemical products is exceedingly full. Two firms of lead pencil makers vie with each other in the size and elegance of their displays. There is a small pipe organ, several cases of small musical instruments and a dozen pianos from Leipsic makers. Leipsic sends besides a quantity of handsome furs; Stuttgart, many specimens of inlaid wood work, and some fine furniture in ebony and oak; Gotha, a large case of wax fruits and flowers; Freiburg, in Silesia, clocks and carved wood ornaments; Dresden, some handsome furniture from the establishment of the Royal Saxon Cabinet-maker. The Bavarian makers of metallic foils and bronzes make a noticeable display. In the way of general domestic manufactures the articles are too numerous to specify without falling into a catalogue style. The chief impression produced by the German Section is that while the idea of beauty is not lost sight of, it is subordinated to that of use. Durability is sought rather than ornament, and although many articles possess considerable beauty, there is a certain heaviness that characterizes them all. This quality is undoubtedly an outgrowth of German national taste, and expresses the Teutonic idea of beauty far better than does the elegant lightness of French ornament. To criticise it is therefore to criticise the structure of the German mind.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Dutch section is in its exterior one of the most ornamental in the building. It is surrounded by a graceful arched framework painted in cream-color and hung with curtains of maroon velvet draped in heavy folds. The representation of industries is better and fuller than at Vienna. The Department of Public Works is splendidly illustrated by a quantity of valuable and suggestive diagrams, photographs, and models. A part of the exhibition that attracts all passers is the collection of carpets from Delft. These are made in one piece and in imitation of Smyrna carpets, and are, if anything, softer, thicker, and richer in color than the originals. There is a large quantity of bewitchingly comfortable woolen and down goods—blankets almost an inch thick, pink as rose-leaves, and nearly as fine and soft; coverlets, wadded and delicately quilted; and beautiful cloths. There is a case of jute manufactures, and others of linen and cotton stuffs. There are charming tables and screens in papier maché and lacquer, as characteristic as any that can be made in Japan. There is a quantity of chemicals and a case of shining thermometers and hydrometers. There are prettily decorated tiles and oil-cloths in perfect imitation of the different marbles and woods, and a collection of glassware, and another of iron and tinware, and bath chairs, and calicoes, and brushes and books, and pianos and cologne, and plaster casts of disjecta membra of cattle afflicted by the plague; and a model of a public eating-house. What, indeed, is there not? There are specimens of engravings, restored from seemingly confirmed dirt and smoke, and an interesting table of heterogeneous objects made by the inmates of the Blind Asylum of Amsterdam. The Agricultural Colonies of the Benevolent Society are represented by a model farm establishment in miniature—a very compact little thing, but one hardly inviting to American farmers. The exhibition of school apparatus—desks and chairs, maps, casts, materials for the laboratory, black-boards, etc.—is excellent in quantity and quality. The representation of the Dutch Colonies is almost complete, and one of the most interesting departments in the building. Here are grains, woods, barks, fruits, oils, metals, in abundance. Here are curious filigrees and barbaric arms, and shining silks and embroideries made by savage fingers. A large space is given to photographs, barks, leaves, etc., representing the cinchona trade of Java. The exhibition of the Artisan School established in Rotterdam in 1869 ought to have hearty and honorable praise. The school is designed to give practical and theoretical instruction in the useful arts, and appears to accomplish its work "with no nonsense about it." The trim little ash pavilion of the Royal Commission built at the extremity of the section gives the finishing touch to this neat, entertaining, and instructive department.

BELGIUM.

In a hasty glance at the crowded Belgian section one is struck with the variety of industries represented, with their general excellence, and with the degree of perfection many attain. The little country is a busy hive of artisans, and there is scarcely an important branch of manufacture not carried on there. While strong in a few specialties, the Belgian exhibit is pretty thoroughly representative of all the national industries that have an export trade, and is thus full of variety. The group of iron and steel is not as large as might have been expected, and the articles, except a few car-wheels and a small display of bar-iron, consist chiefly of small sections of rail bars, steel ingots, and iron girders for bridges. If one is satisfied with these samples there is a great deal to study, but in a show of iron one naturally expects something massive. The laces of Brussels and Mechlin make an extensive and a very attractive array. There is a court of laces formed by a quadrangle of tall show-cases. Once in it you see nothing around you but dainty and beautiful objects without number, from gossamer collars to curtains heavy with tropical foliage. Women's lives are worked into these wonderful fabrics, but perhaps a knowledge of this fact would only make them more desired by the fair visitors who will be sure to crowd the court. The woolen factories of Verviers make an admirable collective exhibit, and the show of snowy linen fabrics from Brussels, in huge ebony cases, will delight every housekeeper. Of arms there is a goodly array, for though a peace-loving country herself, Belgium is always ready to profit by the quarrels of her neighbors. There is a curious exhibit of rags and waste-papers from Ghent, sorted in rows of glass boxes, and this appropriate motto appears upon the case—*Colligite fragmenta ne pereant.* Two doors of iron wrought in vines and flowers recall the nearly lost art of the Florentine iron-workers of the Middle Ages. Marble mantels of beautiful workmanship attract notice, and some curious landscapes and figures made on marble slabs with aquafortis claim attention. A lovely little pavilion, designed to advertise the waters of the spa, many articles of embossed leather, a case filled with paintings upon wood, in jewelry and fancy boxes, guests' vestments of cloth of gold, embroidered with silk, are a few of the many attractive objects. A pulpit and canopy for a Catholic Church, profusely ornamented with figures and high reliefs in carved wood, is admirable for the art as well as the handicraft displayed, and so are the mossy sideboards, bookcases, and tables and the massive mantelpiece of the same material. Finally, the school exhibit made in a small building in the midst of the products of industry shows that the little republican kingdom is not behind the age in educational matters. Among many other interesting objects in this building is a model school gymnasium.

DENMARK.

The Danish section is neatly arranged in a series of courts within a gray-walled inclosure pierced at either end by archways. The doorways between the courts are hung with crimson curtains, which help to make the section cheerful, if not picturesque. It is a thoroughly practical one. The most artistic objects are the Etruscan imitations, for which the little country is famous. These fill one side of the last court, in rather curious contrast with an immense mound of cherry cordial bottles, which occupies the center. In another court is an interesting collection of furs and skins, and near by a small model of a Danish "Winter house"—a dwelling so thatched and turfed that it looks like a wintry hill covered with dead grass. Other courts contain specimens of woolen manufactures, chemicals, geographical charts, and furniture. There is also a collection of Danish woods, and in the court of entrance a large number of figures, bas-reliefs, and vases in the inevitable terra cotta. Many of these will be sold here when the Exhibition is over. In the same court are a few good bronzes and various statuettes skillfully cut in wood.

NORWAY.

Norway is gay and bright with her uniform cases of light woods and countless glittering bits of silver and glass. There are filigree ornaments as fairy-like as those that make moonlight in the great shop windows on San Marco. There is beautiful glassware from Christiania—some punch-bowls daintily etched in sepia being specially creditable. There is some good carved furniture and a case of carved wood and ivory household ornaments. Another case contains soaps and perfumes, and a third a collection of curious antiques. The coldness of the country finds expression in several highly-colored cases of matches. Hempen, woolen, and cotton manufactures are plentiful. There are a number of the tiny Norwegian carriages with the little perch behind, on which Mr. Ross Browne informs us a pretty postilion sometimes stands. There is a case of fine shoes, another of wood-pulp, and a third of silverware. In the center of the section is an elaborate structure representing the best-known manufacturer of cod-liver oil. The apparatus used in preparing the delectable liquid is surrounded by a gorgeous phalanx of bottles, and towering tubes of glass display the same. Beyond is a case of pills good for indigestion, and everybody is kindly invited to take and try a box. There are here, furthermore, various metal manufactures, magnificent fur robes and rugs, pianos, a collection of native arms, and a quantity of shipbuilders' materials arranged about the prow of an ancient ship, and guarded by a sea king in painted canvas. The workmanship shown in this section is in everything excellent, and the representation is of high practical value.

SWEDEN.

One of the principal exhibits made by this country is Bessemer steel. The most noticeable display in this line is that made by the Sandvik & Fagaster works. Here are to be seen specimens varying in character from a piston-rod 15 feet long, for a steam hammer of five tons, to a finely polished hand mirror for a lady's boudoir. Locomotive tires are shown which are said to have run 187,750 English miles without having been "turned." There is an almost endless variety of steel files, saws, and other tools of the finest workmanship. In order to illustrate the wonderful bending power of the Bessemer steel under a great strain, a railway axle five inches in diameter, double cold, bent by a 15-ton hammer is exhibited. There is a large display of the finer articles of iron and steel manufacture, such as scissors, knives, skates, swords, etc. Among other articles is an odd case filled with safety-matches from Jönköping. These will only ignite on a peculiarly prepared surface. Match-making is a great industry in Sweden. The extent to which the art of wood-carving is developed is shown by a triumphal arch 15 or 20 feet high contributed by a nobleman, H. H. V. Essen. This arch is the work of the peasantry on his large estate. The display of porcelain is exceedingly fine. Floral decorations are much used, and for ground-work tints of extreme delicacy and beauty are employed. A tall chimney piece of an opalescent blue would grace the boudoir of a princess. The show of silks is noticeably fine. A large map of the geological survey of the kingdom and a topographical map are excellent in their way. A very attractive feature is Parian marble models of fountains in the various squares of Stockholm, from the two factories of Rostrand and Gustafs Berg. Across the main avenue and separate from the exhibits mentioned is a military display, consisting of small arms, cartridges, shot and shell, a gun and caisson, and various accoutrements.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The manufactures of the Austrian empire partake in great measure of the characteristics of those of Germany, but are somewhat influenced by the proximity of Asiatic races, and perhaps still more by the prevalent admixture of French models in artistic work. It thus happens that there are articles which if seen elsewhere would puzzle one to know whether he should class them as French or German products, and others which bear a modified Byzantine stamp. Perhaps the most original Austrian industry is the manufacture of fancy goods, such as portmonnaies, albums, toilet cases, mirror frames, &c., from Russia leather. This is a great Viennese specialty, and is largely represented. They call it leather-galantry ware. Another leading industry is work in meerschaum and amber. No country can pretend to compete with Austria in this line. The carved pipes are often exceedingly artistic, and the variety of designs is bewildering. Heads of famous people and of all national and race types, heads of animals, flowers, fishes, birds—these are some of the simpler styles; the more elaborate often represent upon bowl and stem hunting scenes, with numerous figures or comical episodes in domestic life. The display of Bohemian glassware, arranged on broad counters with mirror tops, is the most attractive single exhibit in the section. Only in flowers and precious stones can nature herself rival the beautiful colors produced in these fairy-like fabrics. A rich ruby tint overlaid with golden vines is one of the most beautiful colors; another is a deep emerald, and another a cerulean blue, through which a ruddy light as of the setting sun seems to flow. The pure crystalline glass is of diamond-like brilliancy. Infinite variety of graceful forms, and every lovely hue that the imagination can conceive unite in these vases, cups, decanters, toilet-sets, and goblets, fascinating beyond description. Tortoise shell-work, alone and combined with silver, fills several large cases. The Prague glove-makers, who still use real kid now and then for kid gloves, are represented. Dress buttons—a Viennese specialty which constitutes the leading article of commerce with this country—are largely displayed. Paintings on glass are a prominent feature. A mammoth tablet of cakes of stearine and beeswax is as curious as it is striking. The great Moravian cloth industry is scantily represented; the Vienna silk-weavers do much better. Fully half the exhibits are still in the packing-boxes in which they arrived, and it is therefore impossible to do justice now to the display as a whole. Hungary has small part in it. She has few manufactures to show, but, with two or three exceptions, those she has are absent. When the Government at Pesth determined not to make a separate national exhibit, the enthusiasm of the Hungarians for the Centennial suddenly cooled.

ITALY.

The Italian section is not given up to an exhibition of manufactures wholly artistic. There are corals, and mosaics, and beautiful glass from Venice, and fine bronzes, but there are also specimens of numerous domestic manufactures which Americans will be surprised to see—stiff brushes, for instance, and gilt furniture of good workmanship. There is a great deal of furniture in this section, some of it magnificently carved. One mirror frame of rich, dark wood is a treasure of fanciful ornament, with its wealth of dainty, dancing children chasing each other around it. Near it kneels a savage in ebony, supporting a table. There are other tables showing exquisite pictures in *papier maché* and mosaic, and cabinets which are masses of rich and intricate carvings. One of these has heads of Dante, Michael Angelo, and Alfieri cut in relief. There is an Episcopal chair and desk carved with Scriptural scenes and cherubs heads in a quaint and finished fashion worthy of a real master of the chisel. Again, in this section are to be seen the objects in terra cotta which appear to be a mania of the exhibitors, for the tawny color is visible in all directions. There is a large bell, made in Venice and delicately chased, which has taken medals in all the later world's fairs; and the manufacture of musical instruments has a good representation. All the articles of personal and household decoration in this department are noticeable for artistic feeling and accurate and fin-

See Third Page—First of the Extra Sheet.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Conduct of Life" and "Society and Solitude" will be the first volumes in the "Little Classic" Emerson.

Mr. Anthony Trollope's new novel, "The American Senator," is begun in the May number of *Temple Bar*. Despite the title, the scene is laid in England.

Prof. Horawitz of Vienna is writing the life of Erasmus, and desires any who may have cognizance of any hitherto unpublished letters written by or to Erasmus to inform him of the fact.

An English poetess, Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, is preparing for the press a poem of considerable length, the scene of which is laid in the Snowdon region about fifty years after the death of King Arthur.

Messrs. Trübner will shortly publish "The Folk-Lore of China, and its Affinities with that of the Aryan and Semitic Races," by N. B. Dennys, Member of the Asiatic Societies of London and Shanghai.

Mr. Murray is to publish soon Mr. Darwin's volume on "The Results of Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom," and St. George Mivart's "Natural History of Mammals, including Man."

Messrs. A. & C. Black of Edinburgh will add to their many editions of the Waverley Novels a library edition in 25 monthly volumes. Each volume will contain an entire novel, and will be illustrated with steel engravings.

One of Her Majesty's Consuls, Mr. C. T. Bidwell, has prepared for publication in London a comparative treatise on "The Cost of Living Abroad." It is compiled from official records, showing prices of house rent, clerk hire, wages, and commodities in foreign countries.

M. Lemerre of Paris, says *The Academy*, has just issued two important volumes—"Le Parnasse Contemporain," a collection of unpublished poems by young contemporary poets, and "Les Cahiers de Sainte-Beuve." The latter is a collection of the illustrious critic's intimate notes on the important people he knew, and on different literary, political, and moral subjects. They are most exquisite, and furnish human malice with ample food.

An important work on "French Florida," by M. Gaffarel, has just been issued in Paris. *The Academy* says that it "belongs to the more learned department of historical work; it is a conscientious and interesting study of the history of Florida, that colony which was established with such daring and success, and lost in consequence of so many mistakes. M. Gaffarel has had access to a considerable number of unpublished documents, and his book can hardly fail to interest both the English and the American public."

Mr. J. O. Halliwell has privately printed, states *The Athenæum*, a list of the most important parcels in his extensive and valuable collections of materials throwing light on the life of Shakespeare and the history of the drama in Shakespeare's days. This little book, which is neatly printed and provided with a good index, will give some idea of the extraordinary industry with which Mr. Halliwell pursues his labor of love, besides forming a valuable guide to Shakespearean scholars. In addition to this he has printed a list of his "study books" as a contribution to Shakespearean bibliography.

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FOR JUNE

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Instruction.

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A CLASS for Young GENTLEMEN and Private Instruction. THOS. R. ASH, 17 East 16th st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—I, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, will receive new pupils this day, May 10, 1876, at the nominal charge of THREE DOLLARS for "ten writing lessons." Success guaranteed. Apply from 8 to 9 a. m., and from 4 to 9 p. m., at 70 West Forty third st., cor. of Sixth ave.

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ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS leave Pier 41, N. R., DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 6 p. m., for Albany and all points north and west.

BRIDGEPORT, and all points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Catharine-slip at 11.30 a. m., and Bridgeport at 11 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave New York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt-sts.:

8.35 a. m., for Washington and the West. Pullman parlor cars from New York to Baltimore and Washington. Pullman sleepers to-day cars from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, &c. This train makes close connections for Columbus, Indianapolis, and New Orleans.

2.55 p. m., for Washington and the South, Savannah, Florida, and New-Orleans. Through cars from New-York to Baltimore and Washington. Pullman sleepers and day cars from Baltimore to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Columbus, &c.

8.55 p. m. daily, for Washington, the South and West. Pullman sleepers to Baltimore and Washington, and from Baltimore to Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., making close connections for Louisville, Indianapolis, the South and South West. Connects at Washington with trains for Richmond, Lynchburg, Savannah, Florida, New-Orleans, and the South. Through sleepers Baltimore and New-Orleans.

For through tickets, please call at Company's offices, 315 and 1,238 Broadway, New-York, and at ticket offices foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses-sts., and depot, Jersey City.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

CATSKILL CREEK LINE—New Champion, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from Pier 41, Canal st. McManus opposite days, from Leroy st., 6 p. m.

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CITIZENS' LINE STEAMBOATS for TROY, SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, and all points North and West. Low fare and a reduction to all points. The elegant steamboats of this Line leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 p. m., from Pier 44, North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with morning trains on N. Y. Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston and connecting railroads. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination. JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.—Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R., at Hampton Junction with Del., Lack. and West. R. R., at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 1, 1876—Leave New-York as follows:

5.45 a. m.—Mail Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkes-barre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7.45 a. m.—For Somerville and Flemington.

9.00 a. m.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10.15 a. m.—For Somerville and Flemington.

1.00 p. m.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Litiz, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2.45 p. m.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4.00 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. R. R.

4.30 p. m.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5.30 p. m.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6.30 p. m.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5.30, 6.45, 6.15, 7, 7.30, 7.45, 8, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12 m., 12.45, 1, 2, 2.45, 3, 3.30, 3.45, 4, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6, 6.15, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8.30, 9, 10, 10.30, 11.15, 12 p. m.

Local Trains to Dunellen 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 1. p. m.

Local Trains to Somerville, 5, 6, 7, 9.30 p. m.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT of Trains, in effect March, 1876:

9 a. m.—Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room Coaches to Buffalo and Sleeping Coaches to Cleveland and Cincinnati.

10.45 a. m.—Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping Coach to Buffalo.

7 p. m. (Daily)—Pacific Express for the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Chicago without change, also Hotel dining-cars to Cleveland and Chicago.

Trains leave Chambers-st. Depot, N. Y., for Newark, 6.45, 8.30, 10.45, 11.30 a. m., 3.15, 5.15, and 6.15 p. m., and 12 mid night, Saturday nights only. Sundays, 9.15 a. m., 6.10 p. m. Rutherford Park and Passaic, 6.45, 7.30, 10 a. m., 12 noon, 1.45, 3, 3.45, 4.30, 5, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 8, 9.15, 10.3, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, 8.30, 10 a. m., 1.45, 6.20, 11.30 p. m. Paterson, 6.45, 7.30, 8.30, 10, 10.45, 11.30 a. m., 12 noon, 1.45, 3, 3.15, 3.45, 4.30, 5, 5.15, 6, 6.15, 6.30, 7, 6.15, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Saturday nights only at 12 midnight. Sundays, 8.30, 9.15, 10 a. m., 1.45, 6.30, 7.30 p. m. Suffern, 6.45, 7.30, 10, 10.45 a. m., 3.45, 4.30, 6, 7, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, 8.30, 10 a. m., 6.30, 7, 11.30 p. m. Cornwall, 7, 10, 10.45 a. m., 3.30, 4.30 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m. Newburgh, 7, 10, 10.45 a. m., 3.30, 4.30 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m. Warwick, 7.30, 10.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m. Kingston, 4.30 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m. Goshen, 7.30, 9, 10.45 a. m., 3.30, 3.45, 4.30, 7 p. m. Sundays, 8.30, 10 a. m. Middletown, 7.30, 9, 10.45 a. m., 3.45, 4.30, 7 p. m. Sundays, 8.30, 10 a. m., 7 p. m. The 9 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. trains connect with New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad at Midland. Port Jervis, 7.30, 9, 10.45 a. m., 4.30, 7 p. m. Sundays, 8.30, 10 a. m., and 7 p. m.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. J.

Trains leave for Englewood, Closter, Piermont, Nyack (7 a. m. for all except Nyack), 8.30, 9.45 a. m., 1.30, 2.45, 4, 4.15, 5.20, 6.30, 7.30 p. m., and Saturday nights only at 11.30 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. and 6.15 p. m.

Nanuet, Spring Valley, and Monsey, 9.45 a. m., 4.15 p. m.

NOTE.—Trains leaving Chambers-st. on even or half hours leave 23d-st. fifteen minutes earlier than above time, trains leaving Chambers-st. on quarter hours leave 23d-st. thirty minutes earlier. Boat leaves 23d-st. at 11.30 p. m., connecting with trains leaving Chambers-st. at 11.30 p. m. and 12 mid night.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 230, 401, 526 and 957 Broadway. No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn, and at the Company's Depots.

Express trains from the West arrive in New-York at 7.25 a. m., 1.40 and 5.45 p. m.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent, New-York.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS MONTREAL and intermediate points. Steamers leave Pier 25, E. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 p. m. and 11 p. m., connecting with special train at New Haven for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Removal May 1 to Pier 43 N. R., foot of Spring st.

FOR RONDOUT and KINGSTON, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, landing at Highland Falls (West Point), Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. Steamboats Thomas Cornell leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; James W. Baldwin Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday. Pier 44 N. R., at 4 p. m.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Commencing Oct. 20, 1875. Trains leave Hunter's Point as follows:

6.00 a. m.—Express mail for Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Hempstead.

10.00 a. m.—Mail train for Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, Hempstead, and Rockaway.

11.30 a. m.—Accommodation for Hicksville and Hempstead.

3.30 p. m.—Express for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Locust Valley, Hempstead and Rockaway.

4.30 p. m.—Express for Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Hempstead.

6.30 p. m.—Express for Locust Valley, Hempstead, and Rockaway.

6.30 p. m.—Accommodation for Northport and Hempstead.

Trains leave hourly for Flushing from 6.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., and at 8.10, 10.30, and 11.45 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

9.00 a. m.—For Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Hempstead.

6.30 p. m.—For Northport, Locust Valley, and Hempstead.

W. SNYDER, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.—Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses-sts., at 7 a. m., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 p. m., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connections for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 p. m., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6.30 p. m., Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROB'T. H. SAYRE, Sup't. and Eng'r.

General Eastern Office, corner of Church and Cortlandt-sts.

CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 p. m. daily (Sundays excepted), connecting with road.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STATIONS:

IN NEW YORK—Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty st., North River.

IN PHILADELPHIA—North Pennsylvania Railroad, corner Berks and American sts.

Commencing MONDAY, May 1, 1876. Trains

Leave New York at 7.15, 9 a. m., 1.30, 4, 6.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.30 a. m., 1.15, 3.45, 5.30 p. m.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

Centennial passengers delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent, C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After April 17, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8.00 a. m., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10.30 a. m., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11.00 a. m., Northern and Western Express.

4.00 p. m., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal at 8.30 a. m.

6.00 p. m., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburgh.

8.30 p. m., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis, also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11.00 p. m., Express, with sleeping-cars for Albany and Troy.

Way Trains as per Local Time Tables.

C. H. KENDRICK,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.—Spring Arrangement, commencing May 7, 1876. Passenger Station in New York, Grand Central Depot, entrance on Forty-second st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7.10 (Acc'n), 8.05 (Ex.), 9.05 (Acc'n), 11 a. m. (Ex.), 12 N. (Acc'n), 1 (Ex.), 2.20 (Acc'n), 3 (Ex.), 4.40 and 5.15 (Local Ex.), 9 (Ex.) and 10 (Ex.) p. m.

For South Norwalk, 7.10, 8.05, 9.05, 10 a. m., 12 m., 1 (Ex.), 2.20, 4.40, 5.15, 5.40, 6.05, 6.10 p. m. For Stamford, 7.10, 8.05, 9.05, 10.10 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2.20, 3.05, 4.40, 4.45, 5.15, 5.40, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.35 p. m.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8.05 and 10 a. m., 3 and 9 p. m.; via Shore Line at 1 and 10 p. m.; the 8.05 a. m., 1 p. m. and 10 p. m. stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8.05 and 10 a. m., and 3, 9, and 10 p. m., at Bridgeport. The 8.05 a. m. and 1 p. m. connect with trains on Shore Line Division for Providence and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8.05 a. m. and 3 p. m. connect with Shore Line Division for Norwich and New Haven and Northampton R. R. at New-Haven, and the 8.05 a. m. and 1 p. m. for Newport; 8.05, 10 a. m., 12 noon and 3 p. m. trains connect with Connecticut River R. R. at Springfield, and 3 p. m. for Montreal. The 8.05 a. m. and 3 p. m. connects with Naugatuck and Housatonic R. R.'s at Bridgeport. The 7.10, 8.05, a. m., and 1, 3, and 4.40 p. m. with Danbury and Norwalk, and 3 p. m. with Shepaug R. R. at South Norwalk, and the 8.05 a. m., 1 and 4.40 p. m. with New-Canaan R. R. at Stamford.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 9 p. m. via Springfield, at 10 p. m. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express, and Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co., 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

Steamboats and Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. Trains leave New York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt-sts., ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9.30 a. m., 6 and 8.30 p. m. Sunday, 6 and 8.30 p. m.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 9.30 a. m., and 8.30 p. m., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9.30 a. m., arrives at Washington at 4.10 p. m. Regular at 8.40 a. m., 3 and 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 p. m.

Express for Philadelphia 7, 7.30, 8.40, 9.30 a. m.; 12.30, 3, 4, 4.10, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 p. m. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8.10, and 9 p. m. Emigrant and second class, 7 p. m.

For Newark at 6, 6.40, 7, 7.40, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2, 2.30, 3.10, 3.40, 4, 4.10, 4.30, 4.40, 5, 5.20, 5.40, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 7, 7.40, 8.10, 10, 11.30 p. m., and 12 night. Sunday, 5.20, 6.30, 7, and 8.10 p. m.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.40, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2, 2.30, 3.10, 3.40, 4, 4.10, 4.30, 4.50, 5, 5.20, 5.40, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 7.30, 8.10, 10, 11.30 p. m. and 12 night. Sunday, 5.20, 6.30, 7, and 8.10 p. m.

For Rahway, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.40, 8, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2, 2.30, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10, 4.30, 5, 5.20, 5.40, 6.10, 6.20, 6, 7, 8.10, 10 p. m., and 12 night. Sunday, 5.20, 6.30, and 7 p. m.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 a. m., 2.30, 4.30, and 5.20 p. m.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 a. m., 2, 3.10, 4.10, 5.20, 6.10, 7 p. m. and 12 night. Sunday, 7 p. m.

For East Millstone, 11 a. m., 3, and 5.20 p. m.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m.

For Princeton, 7, 9.40 a. m., 12.30, 1.10 and 7 p. m.

For Lambertville, 9.30 a. m., 2, 3, and 4.10 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9.30 a. m. and 2 p. m.

For Flemington, 9.30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 p. m.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., 12.30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 p. m.

For Freehold, 7.30 a. m., 2 and 4.30 p. m.

For Farmingdale and Squan 7.30 a. m. and 2 p. m.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2.30 p. m., and via Monmouth Junction, 4.10 p. m.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 a. m., via Perth Amboy, and 7.30 a. m., via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburgh, 6.35 and 10.30 a. m. and 10.20 p. m., daily, 10.15 a. m. and 6.50 p. m. daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., 4.05, 5.15, and 10.25 p. m. Sunday, 6.20 a. m. From Philadelphia, 5.10, 6.20, 6.55, 10.15, 11.20, 11.54 a. m., 2.15, 3.10, 5.15, 6.10, 6.50, 8.40, and 10.25 p. m. Sunday, 5.10, 6.20, 6.55, 11.54 a. m., 6.50, and 10.25 p. m.

Ticket Offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; and Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, jr., Gen. Passenger Agent.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

The following auction sales were made at the Exchange Salesroom to-day:

By A. H. Muller & Son.

Two 5-story, brick, tenement houses, with two lots, n. s. of Baxter-st., 132.2 ft n of Park st., each lot 25x100.6; John W Andrews $33,050

One similar house, with ell, adjoining above, lot 10x100.6x12x100.6; James Cassin 9,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

One 3-story frame house, with ell, n. s. of East 113th st., 346 ft w of 3d ave, lot 25x100.11, T McGuire $2,600

By James M. Miller.

One story and attic frame house and out buildings, with plot, w. s. of Ashburton-ave, 456 ft n of Scott-ave, Yonkers, 143.9x340x145x327, H F Spaulding $15,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 3-story and basement brick house, with lot, n. s. of E 118th st., 196.3 ft e of 4th ave, lot 18.9x100.11; Jno Hagan $4,100

1 3-story and basement brown stone front house, with lease of lot, n. s. of E. 66th st., 233 ft e of 1st ave, lot 25x100, leased for 19 years from May 1, 1870, ground rent $250 per annum; Peter Goelet 6,340

6 39/100 acres s. s. Court-house road, e'n'g to Union-ave, Tarrytown; Wm H Hoyt, per acre 150

62 278/1000 acres n. e. of Union ave, s of Court-house-road; same buyer, per acre 200

14 90/100 acres n. s. of Court-house-road, opposite Union-ave; John Eagan, per acre 150

By H. N. Camp.

1 2-story frame house, with plot, on Highbridge-ave and Avenue A, Fordham, plot 130x226x125x263; Wm White $2,000

OFFICIAL RECORD OF REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS
NEW-YORK CITY.

14th st, s. s, 200 ft w of 6th ave, 25x103.3; Phillip Woodhouse to Anna B Woodhouse .... Nominal

36th st, n. s, between 5th and 6th-ave, 25x98.9; same to Anna B Woodhouse and others .... Nominal

45th st, s. s, 375 ft e of 7th ave, 25x100.5; same to Jas F Woodhouse .... Nominal

Post-road, e. s, 38x irregular (24th Ward), Thomas E Cooper and wife to J Preston $10,000

Sandford ave, n. e. s, 100 ft w of Thomas-ave, 25x100.3 (24th Ward), Denison Noyes and wife to Wm Coogan 850

Penfield ave, e. s, 194x100 (24th Ward), Frances F Thomson and husband to Jas N Watson 500

3d ave, e. s, 25.8 ft n of 32d st, 24.8x100; also, 31st st, s. s, 100 ft e of Ave D, 41x100.5; Phelix Boylan to Owen Flaherty 40,000

Goerck st, w. s, 125 ft s of Stanton st, 50x100; Anna M Koch and husband to Anna M Stoltz .... Nominal

9th ave, w. s, 25 ft n of 85th st, 25x100; John W Pirsson and wife to W Bronson .... Nominal

8th-ave, s. w. cor of 85th-st, 25x100; same to Wm B Buttett 13,325

8th-ave, n. w. cor of 83d st, 23.7x50x irregular; same to Edward Scudil .... Nominal

Madison ave, s. e. cor of 68th st, 100x100.5; Thomas Pearson and wife to Robert McCafferty .... Nominal

Goerck st, w. s, 125 ft s of Stanton-st, 75x100; Michael Stoltz to Anna M Koch .... Nominal

78th st, s. s, 170 ft e of 1st-ave, 100x102.2; Patrick Burns to Edward Burns 8,000

144th st, n. s, 354 ft e of 3d ave, 25x100 (23d Ward); E C Kennedy and husband to H H Holly .... Nominal

104th st, s. s, 100 ft w of 3d ave, 18.8x100.11; Simon H Stern and wife to Cornelia D Rice .... Nominal

125th st, s. s, 80 ft w of 3d ave, 25x99.11; K G Velle and wife to C Swerey .... Nominal

Mulberry st, w. s, 96.3 ft n of Bayard-st, 40x100.6; S V K Cruger, ex, to M Danziger 14,000

Egbert ave, s. s, 153 ft w of First st, 26x210x irregular, (24th Ward); A M Jackson and wife to Thos Bonre 2,100

[Official.] JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Deputy Register.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF MORTGAGES.

Cornen, Peter P, and wife, to P McCabe, s. w. cor of Ave A and 81st st, also, n. s of 80th st, w of Ave A 3 yrs $1,100

Cox, Catharine, and husband, to Jno H Riker, s. s of 74th st, w of 2d ave, 9 months 675

Dan Iker, Max, to Catharine L Van Rensselaer (ex), w s of Mulberry st, n of Bayard st, 1 year 6,400

Same to S V K Cruger, w s of Mulberry-st, n of Bayard-st; 9 months 11,400

McGuire, Mary, and other, to Caroline A Brewster, n. s. 142d st, e of Alexander ave (23d Ward), 2 years 1,000

Peyton, Mary J, and husband, to H B Claflin, e s Elizabeth st, No 253; also, 11 th st; 1 year 20,000

Shelley, Lewis E, and wife, to P M Deuger & Son, e s 2d ave, n of 5th st, 1 year 4,000

Wald, Abraham, and wife, to P Arnaud, 9th-ave, s w of 49th st; 1 year 4,500

[Official.] J. Y. SAVAGE, Deputy Register.

City Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE—The north-east CORNER of Greenwich and Barrow sts., 50x100, with rent-roll of $1,500 per annum, with good and sure tenants. Price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st. (2,037)

TEACHER WANTED.—Episcopal gentleman; Principal for superior boys' school, West. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The property north-east corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., 50x100, with a rent roll of $4,500 per annum, with good and sure tenants; price $40,000. Apply to (2,037) HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

OWN THE HOUSE YOU LIVE IN.—14 brick DWELLINGS, Eighty-second st., Eastern Boulevard, eight sold, six left, price $4,300; payable as the purchaser may desire. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, 340 Third ave., E. KILPATRICK, 326 East Seventy ninth st.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

THREE-STORY frame house, 218 Atlantic-ave., near Court st.

Frame house, 24 Butler st.

Three-story frame houses, 100 and 103 Pineapple-st., near Fulton st.

Three story brick and frame houses, 49, 51 and 53 Nassau-st.

Three-story frame houses, 266 and 26 Washington st.

GEO. R. DUTTON, 10 Wall-st., N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE, a beautiful PROPERTY on Richmond Hill, within three minutes of railroad depot; substantial and elegant residence; every modern improvement, five acres of grounds, handsomely laid out, most complete, healthy, convenient, and picturesque country seat anywhere. Photographs at OWNER'S, 73 Pine-st.

A DELIGHTFUL VILLAGE HOME FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on an elevation overlooking the Connecticut River, in the village of Warehouse Point, Conn., on the line of the N. Y., N. H., and H. Railroad. A first-class Gothic Brick House (built but 3 years), with 11 acres of choice land. House is a model of convenience in its arrangements and is in first-class condition. First floor—Wide Hall, rooms, Sitting Room, Library, Parlor, Dining Room with Store-Room adjoining, Closet, Kitchen with elevated oven range, and Laundry; also a Fire-Proof Vault and a Butler's Pantry. Second floor—Six rooms, Linen Closets, Wardrobe Closets, and Bath Room. Third floor—Three Sleeping rooms and Billiard Room. House lighted by gas. Water from a spring of never failing soft water is carried throughout the house. House has the modernized city conveniences, such as speaking-tubes, set wash-bowls, soapstone tubs, hot and cold water in all the chambers, marble mantels, half low down grates, heat by steam by indirect radiation (heating and plumbing first class). Cellar "A 1," cemented. Water Closets in the house and complete drainage. All the glass of the first floor is French plate, that of the second door French double thick. House is convenient to churches and graded school, is but 12 miles by rail to City of Springfield and 13 miles by rail to City of Hartford, five (5) trains running daily each way. Four hours by rail to New York, and five (5) hours to Boston; thirty minutes to City of Hartford, Conn., and the same time to City of Springfield, Mass. In short, it is a first-class city house in a country village. Property cost about $50,000, and built economically and well, owing, however, to unexpected changes in business relations calling the owner to another State, it is now in the market, and will be sold cheap. Will sell on the easiest kind of terms, or might possibly take good property in part exchange. Large Barn and Shed on premises, and an abundance of Fruit Trees, small Fruits and Shrubs. Apply to

S. J. HILSTON, R. E. Agent,
240 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; GOTHIC TOPS that cure smoky chimneys, warranted. BULL, GRIPPEN & CO., Third ave., above Twenty third-st. Send for circulars.

COUNTRY and CITY CONVENIENCES COMBINED.—Cottage home in Flushing, L. I.; house 2 story, contains parlor, sitting and dining rooms, four bedrooms, front and back stairs, kitchen furnace, water, stationary tubs, ¼ acre nicely planted, lawn, croquet ground, 18 bearing grape vines, pears, strawberries, currants, street graded, sewer, gas and water pipes laid; $3,000, balance mortgage. OWNER, 7 Spruce-st., N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—For SALE cheap a handsome new HOUSE, with gas, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, and elevated range, and is built throughout in the best manner; is one of the finest locations in the village; five minutes from depot. Address ENGLEWOOD, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—Seven acres of Garden LAND; all kinds fruit, new house, barn, outbuildings; public road; one mile to two depots; 20 miles to New-York. Will sell cheap, easy terms, or exchange. Address H. McKAY, Westwood, N. J.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A gentleman's RESIDENCE, containing 8 acres of ground, something very desirable, location healthy; only 30 minutes from New-York. Inquire of WOOD & MOILES, No. 8 Pine st.

FOR SALE—Delightful COUNTRY SEAT in Scarsdale Westchester County, has cost its owner $15,000, would take a sum for less as to the city. Particulars with E. J. DENNING, jr., 63 Wall st.

FOR SALE, at Old Lyme, Connecticut— HOUSE and about TWO ACRES of ground, late residence of Charles W. Waite (deceased), house will be sold separately, if desired; price $3,000, cash. NORMAN WAITE (executor), Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, very valuable MANUFACTURING PROPERTY in Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., consisting of Planing Mill, Bedstead Factory, &c., with the best water power in the State. Apply to Mrs. L. E. LOOMIS, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT of 53 acres in the beautiful village of Geneva, situation excellent, good buildings, also abundance of fruit, a rare chance for a gentleman desiring a country home, if not sold by November will be leased for a term of years. Apply to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—On very small payments—3 of the finest houses and lots on Long Island, one is a nice 2½-story house, [illegible] acre of land, adjoins a nice grove; the others are equally fine. For further particulars will send print [illegible] description, or call on Rev. S. B. Halliday of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, he has seen them; party is going to Europe; no real estate. E. EDWARDS, Patchogue, L. I.

FOR SALE, on the banks of the Hudson, a beautiful COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with two acres of ground, laid out in lawn, shade fruit, and garden, dwelling contains 11 rooms, furnace, range, &c., convenient stable and coach house, location on the clinking line of Yonkers and Hastings; full river view; price $20,000, furnished. Apply to WM. T. LLOYD & Co., 317 Broadway, or (2,037) HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS will be received until June 1 for one of the most desirable COUNTRY PLACES on the Hudson. Don't fail to look at this if you wish to buy. For particulars, address Box 301, Hudson, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING.—For sale, a large and excellent building, and extensive well shaded lawn and ground at Oneida, N. Y., convenient to the N. Y. Central R. R. Station. The whole is admirably adapted and located for the comfort and health of Summer boarders. Desirable in every respect. Inquire of N. HIGINBOTHAM, Oneida, N. Y.

THE MOST DESIRABLE and extensive RESIDENCE, situated in the very heart of New Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price, 1½ acres of ground, fine barn, brick, garden, ice house, grapevine, &c. Address P. L. C., owner, Astor House, New York.

$100 MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS (with-out interest) FOR 20 MONTHS and $600 yearly interest on unpaid purchase money thereafter, will buy either of two comfortable COTTAGE HOUSES, with grounds of yearly one acre laid out in drives, lawn, shade, fruit, vines, and small fruits, situated on line of steam transit, 40 minutes from Liberty st, and in orderly and eligible locality, all well drained and healthy, depots and pavements convenient; express trains, $65 yearly fare; houses have 12 rooms, water on two floors, gas, bath, &c., can have stable, pasture lot, fowls, tools, utensils, and part furniture. For description, address OWNER, P. O. Box 184, Elizabeth, or see the premises, near Westfield Station, N. J. Central R. R.

$500 CASH.—Very nice COTTAGE, seven rooms, full lot, grapevines, &c., good neighborhood, near depot, Elizabethport, N. J., price, $3,000; also, houses with lots 25x100 feet, for $1,050, $1,450, $2,000, $3,500; terms to suit. E. H. KELLOGG, 3 Broadway, mornings, 151 First., Elizabethport, afternoons.

Houses and Farms Wanted.

WANTED—On New-Jersey Central Railroad, COUNTRY RESIDENCE in exchange for a three-story brick house in Brooklyn. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman st.

Real Estate To Exchange.

AT ALLENDALE (Saddle River), on Erie R. R., FARM and COUNTRY RESIDENCE and FARM free and clear, to EXCHANGE for city or Brooklyn property. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman st.

City Property To Let.

A SECOND FLOOR—(unfurnished)—Four rooms and bath room; all conveniences. See owner, 508 West 44th st. Rent $30 per month.

A LOWER PART TO LET in three-story high stoop brick house, 7 rooms, handsome parlors, marble mantels, range, gas, stationary tubs, in good order, convenient to Elevated Railroad, rent, $45. Inquire at 444 West 14th st.

A.—LOWER PART of two HOUSES to LET; front and back parlors, extension bedroom, front and back basement, hall bedroom on second floor, gas fixtures, bath, stationary tubs, wardrobes, &c. $35 and $45 per month. 130 East 51st st., near Lexington-ave.

TO LET—70 WEST 39TH-ST.—A choice first flat in the very best neighborhood in town, newly painted and in perfect order.

TO LET—4-story b. s. near 5th-ave., in W. 46th st.; immediate possession. MARK LEVY, 778 6th-ave., or JAS. BROWNING, 3 Broadway.

TO LET, HOUSES.—Owners having houses to let, furnished or unfurnished, will do well to place the same on our list. HALLS & SQUIRES, No. 203 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

Country Property To Let.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE (Furnished), con-veniently located, to LET at Montclair, N. J. Apply to E. PERRIN, [illegible] N. Y.

AT MORRISTOWN and MADISON—Furnished and Unfurnished Residences and Cottages by J. HENRY JOHNSON & Co., Morristown, N. J.

AT NYACK.—To LET for season, elegant STONE MANSION, and GROUNDS; first-class residence. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.,

TO LET, LOW A PLEASANT HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, large garden; within three minutes' walk of North Elizabeth Station, and 20 minutes from Union Depot, by B. OGDEN & SON, 258 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

A COMPLETELY furnished modern HOUSE, 10 rooms, stable, kennery, poultry, shaded lawns, fruit, lodge, abundance fruits (225 trees), and vegetables (gardener paid by owner); location unsurpassed, extended views; no mosquitoes, proverbially healthy, 55 minutes to New-Jersey; rent moderate, with privilege of purchase. STANLEY FERGUSON, 161 Broadway.

CENTENNIAL INVESTMENT.—For sale or to rent, a fine HOTEL with stable attached, located at the corner of Corinthian ave. and Brown-st., Philadelphia; hotel can be made to accommodate 100 people; stable will hold 20 horses, inquire on premises; possession immediate; doing a fine business.

COMFORT, HEALTH and ECONOMY.—For $300 per year you can rent one of those houses, 260 and 262 Washington ave. (Woodside) Newark, N. J. Good sized house, large grounds, near churches, schools, depots, &c. Horse-cars pass the door. Inquire on premises, or of J. H. DENISON, 150 Belleville-ave., Newark.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Tenafly, on Northern Railroad, 10 miles from city; 10 trains each way daily, house contains 10 rooms, has large lot, is located on high ground, commands fine views, and is within 5 minutes of depot. Apply to E D MILES, Tenafly, N. J., or to CLARK, Room C, 111 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSE and GROUNDS, six-teen rooms, every improvement, 30 minutes from city; at very low rent. HOUSTON, 96 Liberty-st.

HAWTHORNE, N. J.—Erie Railway, one hour from city—48½ acres, comfortable dwelling and outbuildings, together with horse, cow, pig, poultry, carriages, wagon, and implements of every description, price, $12,000 for all, $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, balance easy, will not exchange.

J. W. EDWARDS, owner, 27 Pine-st., up stairs.

LONG BRANCH, Monmouth Beach, Sea-bright, Rumson Neck, and Shrewsbury HOUSES to RENT.—Full particulars and Catalogues mailed. Several have some PLACES on Rumson Neck to LET at reasonable rates. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.—TO RENT, furnished, for four months, to a private family, a handsome new English basement HOUSE, No. 266 South Twenty-first st. Apply as above.

TO LET—The FOWLER HOUSE, at Port Jervis. Inquire of F. B. WALLACE, 29 Broad-st. or F. R. BRODHEAD, Port Jervis.

TO RENT AT LONG BRANCH, the EAST END HOTEL, including bar fixtures and furniture. JOHN B. THOMPSON, 54 Broad-st., Room No. 11.

TO LET.—A furnished COTTAGE of ten rooms, eligibly located in Pittsfield, Mass., stable, convenient for horses and carriages, attached. Address Box 178.

TO LET VERY LOW—Fine old stone DWELLING, 10 rooms, several acres land, splendid old shade, one hour from New-York, 3 minutes from station, New-Jersey. J. R. HAY, 097 6th ave.

TO LET—Desirable RESIDENCE, with car-riage-house, garden, shade trees, &c., at White Plains, N. Y., five minutes from depot. C. H. DAVIS, No. 401 East 36th st., or W. B. TIBBITS, White Plains.

TO RENT—For the Summer, a completely furnished COUNTRY HOUSE, in good neighborhood, with fine views of the Hudson, carriage-house, ice-house, garden, orchard, &c., 30 acres. Address C. H. COOK, 37 Maiden lane.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, for six months—A COUNTRY HOME, eight miles north of Philadelphia. Excellent neighborhood, high, plenty of shade, fine spring of soft water, and ice-house, filled, one mile from Centennial trains. H. C., Jenkintown P. O., Penn.

TO RENT—At Tenafly, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a HOUSE, containing ten rooms, bathroom, kitchen, and laundry, is situated on high ground, has a full view; is in perfect order, and within walking distance of churches and depot. Apply on premises, or to ASHBEL GREEN, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—To a private family only, a Furnished Country RESIDENCE at Throgg's Neck, West-chester County, 13 miles from the City Hall; convenient to railroad and steamboat. The house contains 14 rooms and bath room. The grounds consist of 3 acres, garden and grapery. Apply at 20 East Forty second st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

TO LET.—"Rare chance;" low rent; two HOUSES, one unfurnished, 11 rooms; one furnished, 10 rooms, 350 feet apart, 3½ acres land, handsomely laid out; great variety old ornamental trees, abundance of fruit, excellent garden, 5 minutes' walk of station, 50 minutes from New-York, in New-Jersey. Photographs of both places. J. R. HAY, 097 Sixth ave.

TO LET.—$150, $200, $300, $500, $600. FOR SALE—$1,600, $2,000, $2,500, $5,000, $10,000. DELIGHTFUL HOMES one hour from City Hall, in most picturesque part of New-Jersey, one brick and one stone DWELLING, extensive grounds, abundance of fruit, fine old shade, stables, &c. "Monthly payments." J. R. HAY, 097 6th-ave.

TO CENTENNIAL PARTIES.—Now in course of erection, six one-story buildings, 14 by 65; suitable for any business within one square of Centennial buildings, will be finished in 10 days; the best business locality at or near Centennial, price, $1,200 and $1,500 cash, the above amounts give parties the right of ground until Dec. 1, 1876, and the buildings are their own property after Centennial. Apply JOHN A. MAUGLE, 3,933 Lancaster ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Furnished Houses to rent. W. B. WEIR, 3,936 Chestnut-st., Philad'a, Pa.

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Star of the North." Miss Kellogg.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Pique."
OLYMPIC THEATER.—2 and 8: "Humpty Dumpty."
PARK THEATER.—"Brass."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"Conscience."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—"London Assurance."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Young Women's Association Fair.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—1. Organ Concert.
MASONIC TEMPLE.—10:30: Woman Suffrage Association.
MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—3:30: Female Guardian Society.
TAMMANY HALL.—"Richard the Third." Dr. S. M. Landis.

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Business Notices.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—The great English remedy for Gout and Rheumatism, sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Prop'rs, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 William-st., N.Y., Agents. Box 34 Pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

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PARIS—No. 6 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There have been disturbances at Tobago, Windward Islands. ═══ Germany expects satisfaction promptly for the Salonica outrage. ═══ The British ironclad Téméraire is launched. ═══ An outbreak has occurred in Bulgaria. ═══ Gen. Diaz has returned to Matamoros, being unable to advance on Monterey.

DOMESTIC.—There was nothing done in Congress yesterday, and the members and heads of the Government went to Philadelphia. ═══ Gen. Crook has gone to make a personal inspection at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. ═══ A full rehearsal of the Centennial Inauguration music reveals great merit in it; the Exhibition buildings are quite cleared of rubbish, and the display in all except the Art building is unusually fine for opening day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Cheap Transportation Association approved the action of the trunk lines concerning east-bound freights. Commodore Vanderbilt defended the course of the New-York Central. ═══ The Republican Reform Club considered measures for extending the reform movement. ═══ Rubenstein, the murderer, died in his cell. ═══ R. B. Irwin testified as to his payments of Pacific Mail money for the subsidy. ═══ The Naval Sub-Committee finished its investigations at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. ═══ Gold 112⅝, 112½, 112½. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88$\frac{9}{10}$ cents. Stocks opened dull and declining, grew stronger, and closed active.

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts warm and clearing weather, with occasional rains. ═══ In this city yesterday the day was cool and cloudy, with light rains; thermometer, 58°, 55°, 54°.

The New-York Republican Reform Club is pushing its endeavor to secure an expression of the popular wish in the candidates selected for the Presidential ticket. An address urges the formation of similar clubs in other cities.

Gen. Diaz is making slow progress toward overturning the Mexican Government. His return to Matamoros after a fruitless attempt to march on Monterey damages seriously his prospects.

The music provided for to-day's great event will be in all respects worthy of the occasion. A rehearsal has demonstrated this fact. Wagner's Inauguration March fully justifies the high hopes entertained concerning it. While there is reason to believe that it will take rank with the more important works of that composer, it bids fair to win immediate popularity as well as permanent fame.

The approaching conference on Turkish affairs of Prince Bismarck, Prince Gortchakoff, and Count Andrassy—each of whom practically directs the foreign policy of his country—promises to be either entirely profitless or attended with the gravest consequences. In itself the meeting implies that the three Imperial Powers are resolved to carry out the understanding by which they have made themselves arbiters of the peace of Europe.

Trouble is gathering fast in Turkey. Just as Europe has been shocked with the terrible ferocity shown at Salonica, it is announced that Bulgaria is disturbed by an insurrectionary movement. The uprising is attributed to Servian intrigues, and is deemed alarming by the Porte. The proximity of the disturbed province to both Wallachia and Servia invests the new outbreak with an exceptional importance.

England is increasing her iron-clad fleet on a formidable scale. The Inflexible, launched recently, will weigh 10,000 tons, cost $3,000,000, and be protected by double armor of from sixteen to twenty-four inches thickness. She will carry four 81-ton guns, capable of piercing armor 20 inches thick at the distance of a mile and a half. The Téméraire, set afloat yesterday, will also carry four great guns. These floating monsters, though proof against artillery, may still be liable to destruction by torpedoes of recent invention.

Mr. Bristow's enemies have been making another unprofitable inquiry. The story was that he had suspended proceedings against a collector who had defaulted to the extent of $100,000; and that the reason for such leniency was that a relative of Mrs. Bristow was a bondsman of the defaulter. There are several facts which go to spoil this story, such as that the collector was not himself a defaulter; that the amount was not $100,000; that the collector is now asking relief from Congress, and that his bondsmen are good for the loss. But perhaps the most satisfactory point elicited is that Mrs. Bristow's relative is not and never has been one of the bondsmen. It will be very difficult to cooper that pail so as to hold dirty water again.

Though the serious injuries caused by Monday evening's accident on the elevator of the West Hoboken street cars may haply not result in loss of life, the warning should not be disregarded. The contrivance looks perilous at the best, and the question is often asked, what would happen in case of the rope breaking. The safeguards—if there are any—should be of a kind that would tightly clutch the rail, so that the car can be stopped on it. Of course no ordinary brakes would be of any service. Monday's accident shows also that there is no device that holds the car fast to the platform. The immediate cause of the accident was merely the failure to set the car on the movable platform before it began to rise. The machinery might easily have been so constructed that the elevator could not start till the car was securely fastened upon it. Raising the horses as well as the car adds needlessly another element of danger. The New-Jersey authorities should be prompt in investigating and reporting upon this elevator, since it is evidently unsafe.

Commodore Vanderbilt is a plain speaking man of few but clear words. He probed the question of railway freight rates to the quick in his brief talk with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. The trunk lines are at present troubled precisely as merchants and manufacturers and farmers frequently are by over-production. The facilities for transportation of Western produce have become greater than the supply of freights, and consequently the rival lines fight for the little there is. When times were better each road had satisfactory supplies of freight, and there was a disposition to compromise and combine to keep up the rates. It thus happened that concessions were made to some of the roads which gave other cities very decided advantages over New-York. Competition has changed this policy; the rivalry promises to be sharp and vigorous; the Western shipper in consequence will probably get transportation at fair and cheap rates, and the city offering the best facilities will get the best part of the traffic. Competition in railroading, as in every other branch of business, should be the rule and the life of trade.

Although, close upon the day of opening, the Art Department of the Great Exhibition was far from completion, enough was to be seen of the contents of the several galleries—that of Austria alone excepted, in which so late as Monday night not a single picture had been hung—to make a general estimate of the quality of the Exhibition possible. The English display of pictures is large, comprehensive, and splendid. The American gallery makes a full and ingenuous confession of all our sins, but deprecatingly presents a few virtuous performances in extenuation. The Germans have sent all the best of their lately painted pictures to the exhibition at Munich, and had nothing left for us worth having. Italy sends a world of marble figures and but few pictures. The rest of the room is filled by the works of the Spanish, Portuguese, Brazilian, South American, Belgian, Scandinavian, and Netherlands painters, which give no very flattering evidence of the condition of art in the countries they represent. While, then, the cultivated and traveled visitor to the Exhibition must expect some disappointment in this department, there is hope that those who have had fewer opportunities for knowing what has been done in the fine arts in our own times, may still be able to get from the Exhibition a good deal of instruction and not a little pleasure.

TO-DAY.

By the stroke of noon to-day the booming of cannon and the chiming of a thousand bells will announce the opening of the great International Exhibition of Art and Industry at Philadelphia. This will be the true and worthy beginning of our Centennial Year; for that huge discordance of shrill sounds which ushered in the First of January was hardly a thing to preserve in our memories. But the natural impulse of the people is to make a noise, and even those midnight whistles, trying as they were to the nerves, expressed something of the universal desire to have the year commemorated by an event sufficiently grand and important to pass into the Nation's history.

The Exhibition, although in all its principal features a reproduction of what has been done by three other nations, assumes for our own people a distinctly commemorative character. It is held in Philadelphia, the first capital of the United Colonies, and thus calls all our citizens together on the spot around which cling the earliest and sacredest associations of our history. Being established for six months, it will enable many millions to join in the pilgrimage, and thus keep up a daily celebration of the anniversary, where only a comparative few can witness the solemnities of the crowning Fourth of July. Finally, it offers the broadest and most imposing picture of our country's development during the first century of her history, and an instructive measure of that development, through comparison with the best achievement of older nations. At no previous time would such an enterprise have been possible. The binding together of all parts of our vast territory by lines of swift travel and continuous links of occupation; the settlement of vital questions by the fierce arbitration of war; the recovery of exhausted strength and the subsidence of mutual prejudices and passions,—all these must have been experienced before we could invite the world to any true, dignified, memorable festival of peace. It is a good omen for the future of the Nation that the year which permits us to send forth such invitation, which sees it heartily accepted, and which now finds the multitudinous triumphs of modern civilization brought together in amicable rivalry on American soil, is the hundredth year of our independent existence.

The sentiment of the year—which is also inseparable from the ceremonials of to-day—is twofold. It is at once jubilant and solemn, congratulatory and sternly introspective. We have sufficient cause for rejoicing, in the fact that the great enterprise is already achieved, and the honesty, energy, and wisdom of its directors are already displayed. It will therefore do our people no harm, if their own share in the Exhibition should either mark an inferior plane of achievement, as contrasted with that of the lands with which they chiefly measure their strength, or if it should even fail to be an adequate representation of their real ability. In either case, the lesson will be wholesome. "Raw Haste," according to Tennyson, is in England "half-sister of Delay," but here the former is the legitimate daughter of the latter. The combined operation of the double vice will no doubt be abundantly manifest in the American portion of the display, to-day, and for some time to come. The patriotic visitor must soothe his pride through the extent and variety of the interests represented, rather than their separate completeness.

We are a people capable of receiving strong impressions, and addicted to correspondingly strong utterances. The jubilation, this year, would be boundless, if our political situation were not so provocative of depression. But the popular sentiment, although somewhat grave, as yet, is strong and hopeful, and in consonance with the encouragements of the occasion. Whatever part the Nation may play in the arena henceforth opened, she is at least a stately hostess to her competitors. She meets them to-day with music and choral song, with simple and dignified ceremonials, and with the grandest display of mechanical force the world has ever seen, set in motion by a single hand. As, in the person of her chief representatives, she moves down the main aisle of the great hall, one after another of the elder political powers of the civilized world will greet her with its choicest treasures of Art and Labor. England, France, and Germany will meet her in the central space; Brazil, Holland, Austria, Spain, Russia, beneath their national escutcheons and banners, will stretch a friendly hand as she passes; Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland will be found in cordial neighborhood with Egypt, China, and that lately so mysterious but now so familiar Japan. Our neighbors, Canada and Mexico, may even look upon the grand display as partly their own; for they also illustrate the development of their portions of the New World.

Let each and all be assured of a welcome in which there is no reserve. With us, each citizen considers himself as a representative of the whole people; each, therefore, will take his share of the honors and duties of a host, and will be watchful that no guest is slighted. The chief pride and pleasure of owning a stately mansion lies in the power of entertaining many friends. All the aspects of the occasion are large, noble, and humanizing; and every one will join with the psalmist of the day, in praying that the Divine Providence which guides the destinies of all nations

May unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

It is a quarter of a century since the World's Fair in the Hyde Park Crystal Palace set the fashion among the nations of the earth of meeting at intervals in the great capital cities to compare progress in art and industry and learn what they could from one another. The results of that experiment made by the London Society of Arts in 1851 were so valuable and so quickly apparent that the supreme importance of such exhibitions has ever since been admitted, and for the last fifteen years not a twelvemonth has passed without an international display of greater or less extent in some city of Europe. None of the larger fairs, except that of 1851, have paid their cost, in the shape of direct pecuniary returns; yet no one questions that the indirect profit has in all cases been enormous to every nation participating in the assemblage whether as host or guest. The French Government was so well persuaded of this that it appropriated 12,000,000 francs for the Exhibition of 1867, one-half to be paid by the State and one-half by the City of Paris, and felt itself justified in dividing an apparent surplus of receipts among the private guarantors, instead of applying it to the reduction of this appropriation, on the ground that the country had received more than an equivalent for its expenditure. Even the enormous deficit of $9,000,000 in the Vienna enterprise of 1873 is looked upon as the result of mismanagement and accident, and by no means shakes the confident belief of the world that exhibitions are worth all they cost.

The tendency of recent years has been to rely more and more upon the aid and direction of Government in carrying on these undertakings, and the sixth of the great World's Fairs which opens to-day in Philadelphia presents some remarkable and instructive contrasts to the chief of its predecessors. It is by far the most imposing in extent, and in certain departments it is probably the richest of any that the world has yet seen. If we reckon in its total cost the sums which exhibitors and foreign Governments have spent for the transportation of their goods, the maintenance of Commissioners, &c., it may perhaps be regarded as more expensive even than that of Vienna, while it is more than twice as costly as the Paris Exposition of 1867. Yet it is the work of an association of private citizens who have had few opportunities to study the experience of other nations in such affairs, and who found nothing in the experience of their own country except blunders and discredit. The wretched failure made by the New-York Exhibition of 1853 and the lamentable figure which America presented at Vienna certainly gave us no reason to expect a successful issue of the work just accomplished at Fairmount Park. But private citizens have triumphed where Government officials would have failed. Private citizens, happily chosen, shouldered the responsibility, collected the funds, devised the whole scheme of organization, perfected the details of management, roused the interest of foreign nations, and stimulated the laggard enthusiasm of our own people. There is no parallel for such a work in the history of the world's great fairs. The Hyde Park and South Kensington palaces were not public enterprises, but they were undertaken by an influential corporation under Government patronage. Private companies had something to do with the two Paris Expositions, but it was really the State which managed and paid for them. Here, however, the coöperation of the Government was purely formal until the undertaking was substantially finished, and then Congress only contributed a moderate sum of money to cover deficiencies which would perhaps not have existed but for the recent financial disasters. The whole scheme springs right from the midst of the people; the great complicated work is improvised by a few bankers, merchants, editors, professors, manufacturers, and railroad men.

We believe that nothing exhibited at Fairmount Park to-day will be better worth study than the general result of this new experiment in popular management. For it is the universal judgment that in the perfection of the plan and the administration the Philadelphia Fair has never been equaled. The American's characteristic fondness for the immense has here had full indulgence. No such huge collection of the products of the earth and the handiwork of man has ever been brought together. No assemblage of artists and artisans has ever been so magnificently entertained. The main exhibition hall is not only the best adapted for its purpose that has ever been erected, but it is actually the largest building of any kind in the world. The long hall which adjoins it (the two together presenting a façade of three-quarters of a mile) exhibits the most remarkable array of machinery in motion that has ever been attempted, and the great engine in the center turns two miles of shafting. There has been no serious trouble in the preparations for this enormous show, and no great waste. The buildings are cheap yet not shabby, with just enough architectural ornament to escape criticism, and to avoid disfiguring the beautiful landscape which surrounds them. Where costly decoration was allowable, as in the permanent structures for art and horticulture, it has been applied with good taste; where money had to be saved it was saved judiciously. The comfort of visitors and exhibitors have alike been consulted with marvelous forethought. The great problem of passenger transportation, which was such a serious difficulty at Vienna, seems to have been easily solved. If there are blank spaces in the show to-day, and packing-boxes appear where the products of art ought to be on view, the fault is not that of the Commissioners of the Exhibition. Unlike almost all their predecessors in other countries, they were ready before the appointed time. When the first cases of goods reached the grounds the buildings were finished and swept to receive them, and the perfect system of railway carriage, handling, and distribution which American genius had devised for the occasion was in smooth and rapid operation. It is probably the first time in the history of International Exhibitions when the preparations proved entirely adequate both in promptness and efficiency.

This is the feature of the Fair upon which our countrymen will probably dwell with most complacency. We shall learn from Great Britain, and France, and Germany how little we know about art, and how poor we are in nearly all those industries in which art applies itself to the wants of daily life; but, on the other hand, we can teach the Old World something about the uses of government, and we can make a noble display of the characteristic readiness of the American people to adapt themselves suddenly to unfamiliar circumstances and respond to unexpected demands.

THE DEATH OF RUBENSTEIN.

The murderer of Sarah Alexander yesterday escaped the halter which was surely awaiting him by dying in his cell. The event naturally created some excitement, and the doubt whether he committed suicide or succumbed to physical exhaustion and terror gave rise to much discussion. His case was set down for a hearing in the Supreme Court on Friday next. The details of the tragedy for which Rubenstein had been condemned must still be within the recollection of our readers. The woman was found dead in East New-York, and the evidence clearly pointed out Rubenstein as her betrayer and murderer. A peculiar interest has been imparted to his case by the fact that he was a Polish Jew of the straitest order, and has since his arrest received the assistance if not the sympathy of many of his co-religionists. When he was arrested several of them bewailed his misfortune, and loudly asserted him to be "good, rich, and religious." He was, however, a coarse person, repulsive in his habits, and inordinately superstitious. He had the thrifty ways of his class, and as a peddler and small jeweler had accumulated a little money. During his imprisonment he has adhered closely to the laws of his religion, and has professed to be certain of release through Divine interference. Of his aggravated guilt we believe that there is no doubt.

This case, with that of Piper in Boston, and with several others of a like character elsewhere, is useful in showing the extreme degradation of which human nature is susceptible. Here was a man capable indeed of trading, not altogether without religious instincts, and yet so utterly loathsome that his keepers, not unaccustomed to such characters, turned from him with abhorrence. It was not that he had not self-respect enough to keep himself clean, nor that he relied for safety upon heathenish charms with low faith, which would have been natural in a South Sea Islander. It was the cold-blooded homicidal propensity of the wild beast, making murder easy to him and natural, which awakened special disgust even in that receptacle of criminals. He had no pity, no scruples, and apparently no remorse. It was convenient for him to have his victim out of the way, and he killed her as he would have killed a troublesome dog. We talk of the dignity of human nature, and yet how much of it did this wretch exhibit? Is it to be supposed that with every advantage of careful instruction and under the very best influences, this hard heart could have been softened and this breaker of the laws of God and man brought to a true penitence? It is terrible to think that a soul may be so perverted, that there is literally nothing of good in it to appeal to.

According to the proverb no one becomes suddenly vile. Speculation, however, is useless. The business of society is with these monsters who endanger its safety and render the tenure of all lives precarious. We must take them as we find them and deal with them as we do with other urgent evils. They are no more unnatural than war, or pestilence, or famine. They differ from the beasts which they so much resemble in a power of self-restraint, though their only motive may be the mean one of self-preservation. They are responsible for their whole lives; they are as responsible for the indulgences which have made them capable of murder as for the murder itself which their hands may have committed. We see the retribution, but of the sins which it surely follows we may know little or nothing.

CENTENNIAL TOPICS.

The Argo, which is said to be the largest steam pleasure yacht in the world, has arrived at Philadelphia with a party of English gentlemen. They have been voyaging to the West Indies and Mexico, and have now come to witness the Exhibition.

—"Why not open the Exhibition at 6 o'clock in the morning? Why waste three of the best hours of the day for sight seeing?" These are questions now asked in Philadelphia, in connection with one other: "Why not reduce the price of admission to twenty-five cents?"

—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia have erected a fountain on the Centennial grounds. It will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the Fourth of July next, when it will be completed.

—"Old Abe," the famous Wisconsin war eagle, is on his way to the Centennial. He accompanied the 8th Wisconsin Regiment during the war, and was shot and left for dead on the field at Corinth.

—The regular hotels in Philadelphia reckon that they can lodge 34,385 persons.

—Bostonians visiting Philadelphia will enjoy the facilities of a daily through train over the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford and the New-York and New-England Railroad Companies in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the cars being carried across Hudson River from Jersey City to the connection at Harlem River. Trains which leave West Philadelphia at 8½ a. m. will reach Boston at 9:10 p. m.

—The Sunday opening question is still agitated in Philadelphia, and an opinion is expressed that the action of the authorities will ultimately be at least partially reversed.

—The original Declaration of Independence was viewed in Philadelphia on Monday by not less than 8,000 persons. Many of the signatures have been made almost illegible by the process of taking facsimiles. Hancock's name is dim, but distinct. The signatures of Jefferson, Franklin, Morris, and others, have entirely disappeared. The best preserved signatures are those of Sherman, Paine, and Hopkins. It is thought that the lost signatures might be restored by some chemical process.

—The aid of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia has been invoked to limit by injunction the number of inflammable wooden structures of a temporary character in the vicinity of the Centennial grounds. One Ayrult, who had put up a wooden building for stabling prize cattle, was ordered to remove it, and a similar injunction was issued in other cases.

—Among other arrivals at Philadelphia is that of the renowned U. S. steamer Congress, 16. She is anchored off the Navy-Yard, and will participate in the opening of the Centennial, as she did in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis. Since she has been in commission she has steamed 71,000 miles.

—Philadelphia is a proverbially tidy city, and it means to maintain its reputation during the Exhibition. The Board of Health will see to it that all the highways are swept during the next six months a stated number of times each day, while the streets near the Centennial Grounds are to be kept in a specially presentable condition.

—Among the Revolutionary relics at the Centennial will be a miniature portrait of Gen. Washington worn by his wife up to the time of her death. At the back is a lock of the hero's hair, light brown sprinkled with gray. The miniature is owned by Mrs. Wilson Eyre of Newport, R. I., a granddaughter of Mrs. Lear, the wife of Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary and friend.

—Visitors in Philadelphia must take their wits with them. We have the authority of *The Press* of that city for suggesting that "no stranger need be wronged more than once." It will be a great diminution of the pleasure of those Grand Days to feel that one has been forced to pay more than value for it; and our well founded hope is that in Philadelphia, "competition will kill extortion."

—Observe that this morning admission to Exhibition and grounds can only be obtained by the payment of a 50-cent fractional currency note or a 50-cent silver coin. The Board of Finance have an ample supply of notes and coin.

Chicago leads the fashion. What an uncommonly sweet thing in defalcations and bribery this last is. A Pension Agent agrees to get a lady appointed as his successor if she will pay his debts of honor, so this honorable gentleman called them, which amounted to more than $2,000. The payments were to be made to a gentleman who is reported as the father-in-law of a distinguished crim——we beg pardon, of the President's private secretary, and after they had been made, this precious person turned up with a claim for $3,000 more which he said she had also assumed. This demand she seems to have succeeded in resisting. Her predecessor turned out to be a defaulter to the amount of $3,000, and on his briny entreaties, Miss Sweet was weak enough to agree to receipt for his accounts in full and give him a week's time to make the deficit good. Several months passed and he did not do as he promised, and there was danger that an examination would bring the matter to light; but Commissioner Baker, who seems to have taken a hand in this little game, just in time switched the examiner on another track with a peremptory telegram. Miss Sweet appealed to him to have the deficiency made good, and thus to save her from the suspicion of being herself a defaulter. No reply. Finally the Commissioner and the defaulter appeared in company, and demanded that she should make up the amount, as she had assumed it. She raised $2,000—and with this her enforced contributions ceased. This is Miss Sweet's story, and it looks like a very unpleasant story for Commissioner Baker to meet. If it is sustained there will be more pity than blame for the victim, and a very decided loathing and contempt for the men who could combine to bully and rob and cheat a woman.

Another venturesome spirit has been exercising a little too much familiarity with dynamite, and has paid dearly for his pleasure. It was at the Cymmer tunnel in Wales that he sat down by the explosive box "with his candle stuck in a piece of damp clay within about six inches of the dynamite." He rose up, but not of his own accord, and he has not been seen since, and thirteen others rose up with him. From this it is inferred that "the candle must have fallen, and igniting the fuse, caused the dynamite to explode." Quite likely, and quite likely too that miners at home and abroad would do well to modify these easy habits which put other people to such sudden and lasting inconvenience. Such affairs seem to be becoming alarmingly fashionable and familiar. At this rate it will not be long before we shall have the bad boys in Sunday-school books scientifically blown up on Sunday afternoons, and the heroine in less religious fiction, who has become a nurse in the hospital, meeting her lover who has just been scraping the sky in company with nitro-glycerine cans and the usual products of an energetic upheaval. Some years ago the magazines were compelled seriously to announce that they could not receive any more stories of love and war in which the wounded hero encountered the merciful heroine among the dead and dying, but they might be induced to reverse their decision if the hero made his final entry after a sky journey of two or three miles and riding on the wild and explosive current. Perhaps we may have even a dynamite drama, with candles, regardless of expense, and real explosions.

That was a thoughtful investment of the lady who has been distributing pensions in Chicago. She insured her life, so she testifies, in favor of the United States of America, in order that the Republic might not suffer detriment in case death should relieve her of the attentions of Messrs. Blakely and Campbell before the deficiency in her accounts was made good. If this practice should become general in the various branches of our civil service there would be a revival of some magnitude in the insurance business and fewer complaints about the depressed condition of that interest. It does not appear that Gen. Baker and Mr. Blakely had effected policies on their own lives, although the premium rates would have been easier than that demanded upon the more fragile tenure of feminine existence. Perhaps they had no time to squander with medical examiners. It is gratifying to note, however, that "they both went through Chicago on their way to the November elections in Minnesota," which is an additional evidence that no pressure of public business or pecuniary embarrassment can avail to deter the sample American citizen from loyal labors for "the party."

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant has declined the invitation to deliver a poem before the united literary societies of Dartmouth College during commencement week.

At a meeting of the Boston pastors and delegates from evangelical churches, held on Monday, a unanimous invitation was extended to Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey to visit that city and hold revival meetings.

Mrs. Lucas, sister of Mr. John Bright, Mrs. Parker of Dundee, and Mother Stewart have been selected by the women of England as delegates to the Women's Convention on the temperance question, which meets in Philadelphia June 10.

The ex-Empress Carlotta's physical health is good, but her mental malady has increased so that she can no longer recognize her nearest relations, and the visit of any person who is not one of her regular attendants irritates her beyond expression. She is still residing at Brussels.

Dr. Schweinfurth, the German explorer, who is now in the service of the Khedive, has resigned the Presidency of the Geographical Society of Egypt on account of a dispute which he had with Gen. Stone, formerly of the United States army. The latter is said to be one of the Khedive's favorites.

The following is the text of the letter sent by Mr. Spurgeon to the Boston lecture bureau, in response to an invitation to lecture in this country: "I am placed where I am by highest orders, and dare not leave. When permitted a furlough, I must seek rest, not fresh work. I thank you for your courteous invitation, but I am unable to accept it."

The late Rev. Dr. Sprague, besides being a voluminous author, was a collector of autographs and valuable manuscripts. In his collection were the only letter known to be in existence written by Thomas Lynch, jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the original manuscripts of the inaugural addresses of all the Presidents of Yale College.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The members of the Louisiana Democratic delegation announce that they have no personal preferences in regard to candidates, and are in favor of the best man.

Massachusetts is being deluged with tracts setting forth the Presidential qualifications of our Roscoe. The seed has not yet struck anything but barren ground.

Congressman Lamar is said to have received information from the South that if Congressman Wheeler should be nominated at Cincinnati, the Democrats would have no hope of carrying Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or North Carolina.

Is a Democratic State Committee the proper place for a Judge of the Supreme Court? The conundrum is a general one, but since the Utica Convention various people have been hoping for a response from the Eighth Judicial District.

The Connecticut Democrats are already speculating upon whom they will send to Congress in place of Mr. Barnum, if the approaching auction results in sending that statesman to the Senate. *The Hartford Times* thinks Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler of Bridgeport would be the man.

Congressman Tarbox sends word to his Massachusetts friends that he cannot think of being a delegate to St. Louis, as his duties require his attention at Washington. He adds that he has had his full share of service and more than his due of honors. Does he count that little tussle with Mr. Blaine among the honors?

Mr. Watterson is afraid Gov. Hayes is going to be the Republican candidate. He hopes Bristow will be the man, because then the Democrats will nominate Tilden and win. If the Republicans select Hayes, Mr. Watterson fears the Democrats will think they can beat him with a second-rate man, and will throw away the contest.

The coming Democratic Convention in Ohio is likely to be the liveliest kind of a circus. The fun has begun already in the county conventions, and the whole State is in an uproar. The inflationists have taken William Allen as a club to demolish Senator Thurman with, and they are at present ahead in the fight. Seventeen counties have instructed for Allen. Thurman has hope of securing delegations from as many more, and the rest are to be fought for.

Even the journals partial to the Canal Ring begin to admit that Gov. Tilden is the coming man. The Washington correspondent of *The Syracuse Courier* writes that Tilden's stock is rising while that of his rivals is falling. He thinks the Republican gains in the Indiana local elections have disposed of Gov. Hendricks; Senator Bayard is considered out of the question; William Allen's candidature is a strange infatuation, and the field is practically narrowed down to Tilden and Davis, with the latter almost distanced already.

The Southern correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial* notices an increasing Bristow sentiment in the South, and thinks he would draw a larger white vote there than any other candidate. A leading Georgia Democrat told him recently that the general belief among Democrats was that Bristow would be nominated, and added: "That's what we are afraid of. In this part of the country there is no candidate we fear as we do Bristow. We would rather the Republicans would nominate Morton. We can beat him. Bristow is the man we fear." As he was speaking a letter was handed him from a fellow Democrat in Washington, an old observer of political events. This letter opened with these words: "It is now generally conceded here, outside of the active partisans of other candidates, that Bristow will be nominated by the Republicans and Tilden by the Democrats."

Later reports about that Democratic delegation from Georgia say that Gov. Smith and one other man on it are known to be for Tilden, two others are for Bayard, a few for Hendricks and Thurman, and the rest unknown and counted for Tilden and Hendricks. A correspondent of *The Buffalo Courier* gives currency to similar reports, and says of Southern sentiment in general: "I speak exclusively of the South, with which section I am somewhat acquainted, and without any attempt to make it harmonize with Northern sentiment. The result of my observation here is that Tilden and Hendricks are by all odds the foremost candidates in Southern affection, and that Tilden is gradually encroaching on Hendricks. At one time Hendricks was much the stronger, but we cannot fairly say that he is to-day. One point in Tilden's favor is that Indiana is not considered as essential to Democratic success as New-York. As an old Democrat said to me the other day: 'We can get along without Indiana, but how we can spare New-York and elect a President, I don't see.' A good many others are in the same fix."

PUBLIC OPINION.

The independent voter was never so independent, and he will vote for the best ticket, irrespective of the party label.—[Indianapolis News (Ind.)

There is nothing in the past history of Mr. Bristow to cause the slightest fear that, if elected, he may prove untrue to his party.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

There are few honest, intelligent people, we think, who do not believe that John Morrissey would have made a far better President than Ulysses S. Grant.—[Jersey City Herald (Dem.)

An uncontrollable jackass named Lawrence, a Member of Congress from Ohio, edified the Methodist General Conference Friday with a Republican stump speech in the interest of the Indian Ring.—[Chicago Times (Ind.)

To put the matter in a nutshell, if the Democratic nomination is to be ratified by the people in the November election, it is our opinion that it will have to take the advice of its late lamented standard-bearer, Horace Greeley, and "Go West."—[Richmond Enquirer (Dem.)

This is an unlucky year for poker players. First Schenck, and now Charley Farwell! That such men should be hustled about and put upon by fellows who wouldn't know a bobtail flush if they saw it, is enough to shake one's confidence in things.—[Springfield Republican (Ind.)

It strikes us that it is time for Southern men in Congress to stop making cringing speeches. They are the peer of those who hail from Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, or any other frozen, puritanical latitude. In the slang of the day, "give us a rest" from these outgushes of loyalty these fits of humility which are so constantly thrown to the Yankee whale.—[Raleigh Sentinel (Dem.)

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE remarks that "the voice of the South in favor of Gov. Tilden seems to be well-nigh unanimous." Well, no, that's drawing it rather too strong. Tilden has warm supporters in the South, but it is doubtful if he is as strong in this section as Gov. Hendricks. The South, however, will not assume dictatorial airs in saying who shall be selected at St. Louis.—[Nashville Banner (Dem.)

There is no reason to fear that a decision that the Senate has not jurisdiction over Belknap will be attributed by any candid person to a desire to shield the ex-Secretary. Indeed, the almost universal judgment will be, in case he escapes by this plea, that he has not so much confidence as he has professed to have in the merits of his defense. If he should be tried, there will certainly be a certain number of persons who will accept his story as true. The number will be less if he is not tried. Therefore, those who wish to protect him should hope that he will be brought to trial.—[Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

Continued from Fifth Page.

Horticulture, Charles H. Miller; Fine Arts, John Sartain; Medical, Dr. Wm. Pepper; Awards, Charles J. Stillé.

The Centennial Board of Finance raised the funds for the Exhibition, made the contracts for the buildings, regulates expenditures, and will at the close distribute among the stockholders the excess of receipts over running expenses. Its officers are: John Welsh, President; William Sellers and John S. Barbour, Vice-Presidents; Frederick Fraley, Secretary and Treasurer; William Bigler, Financial Agent; Henry S. Lansing, Auditor.

The United States Government Board having charge of the official exhibit made by the United States in its own building is composed of the following members:

WAR DEPARTMENT—ORDNANCE BUREAU.
Col. S. C. Lyford, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Hon. R. W. Tayler,
First Controller of the Treasury.
NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins,
U. S. Navy.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
Hon. John Eaton,
Commissioner of Education.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Dr. Chas. F. McDonald,
Chief of Money-Order Department.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
Wm. Saunders,
Superintendent of Propagating Garden.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
Prof. S. F. Baird,
Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and U. S. Fishery Commissioner;
Wm. A. DeCoudry, Secretary.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee has rendered services of the highest value to the exhibition in raising funds throughout the country and in arousing a general interest in the enterprise. The Committee has organized and directs the unique and beautiful display in the Women's Pavilion, and has paid all the expenses connected with it, including the cost of the building. Its officers are Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President; Mrs. John Sanders, Vice-President; Mrs. Richard P. White, Secretary; Mrs. F. M. Etting, Treasurer.

THE INAUGURATION MUSIC.

A FULL REHEARSAL WITH 950 PERFORMERS—WAGNER'S MARCH A GREAT COMPOSITION—THE MUSIC ALONE WORTH A JOURNEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—A full rehearsal of the music for the inauguration of the Centennial Exhibition was held this afternoon at the Academy of Music. Only about a hundred privileged guests were present. Theodore Thomas had under his command an orchestra of 150 and a chorus of 800. The first piece tried was a selection of the national airs of seven or eight of the principal nations, admirably arranged, and executed with a fire and elegance which called forth frequent applause from the audience and the chorus. Next came Wagner's Great Inauguration March. It was awaited with the liveliest curiosity, listened to with the closest attention, and followed by great applause. Its merit has not been in the least exaggerated. Some good judges even prefer it to the Kaiser March; but while it is doubtful whether the popular opinion ratifies this opinion, there can be no question that it will make a great impression, and be ranked hereafter among the composer's serious works. The rhythm is clear. The two principal melodies are taking. The instrumental coloring is of the most gorgeous description, and the general character of the march is inspiring. Mr. J. K. Paine's setting of Whittier's hymn is a noble choral melody, simple and inspiring, and was beautifully sung. The cantata, by Mr. Dudley Buck, is entirely worthy of the occasion, and that is high praise. The solemn opening chorus at once captivated the listeners. The bass solo, admirably given by Mr. Myron H. Whitney, is a bit of inspiration, and the final "fugue" is capital. The rehearsal ended with the Hallelujah Chorus. Everything went well, and the orchestra was grand almost beyond telling. Unless the weather should mar the performance, it is certain the musical exercises to-morrow will be worth a long journey to hear. If it rains they will be given as best they can inside the Main Building. J. R. G. H.

NUT AND BOLT MANUFACTURE.

HOOPES & TOWNSEND'S EXHIBIT IN MACHINERY HALL—BOLTS, NUTS AND RIVETS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FINISH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—A few yards east of the great Corliss engine is an exhibit that will be to all iron-workers one of the most interesting in Machinery Hall. It is a display of bolts, nuts, &c., made by Messrs. Hoopes & Townsend of Philadelphia.

A square pavilion of neat and tasteful design, constructed throughout of polished walnut, incloses a floor space of over three hundred square feet, and has a hight of 16 feet. To its sides are attached bolts and nuts of every conceivable form and size; irons for railroad cars; trucks, forgings, &c., for buildings, flat link chain for elevators, &c., all artistically arranged so as to strike the eye in the most pleasing manner. On the floor of the space (which is covered with a rich velvet carpet) are a series of bins filled with the varied manufactures of this firm, in order that they may be handled and critically examined by those interested in this class of goods. The design of one of the walls of this inclosure is worthy of special mention. The initial letters of the thirteen original States form an arch. These letters are formed with bolts and the arch is outlined with flat link elevator chain. The keystone of the arch is formed of boiler rivets. The keystone is the copyrighted trade-mark adopted for these rivets, and the whole form a design at once appropriate and effective.

While examining these goods, which appear to have reached a high state of perfection in workmanship and finish, the attention of the visitor is drawn to a beautiful nickel-plated nut. This nut is neatly finished and stamped on the sides with the names of the different manufacturers of this firm, and is sent out to serve the double purpose of a paper-weight and an advertisement. Its peculiarity does not consist in the beauty of its finish so much as in the display of ingenuity and skill which must have been exercised to punch it. It is one and three-quarters of an inch in thickness and punched cold with a hole only seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Feeling curious to see the works which produced this marvel, for such it is conceded to be by all, I visited the manufactory owned and conducted by Messrs. Hoopes & Townsend, who kindly allowed me to witness the process by which it is accomplished, a privilege seldom accorded to any person outside of their employ, this precaution being necessary to secure to themselves the sole advantages of their admirable machinery, most of which has been built on the premises. I saw a seven-sixteenth punch go through a bar of cold iron an inch and three-quarters thick as noiselessly, quickly, and neatly as if it had been a bar of lead. To the general reader, not skilled in mechanics, this undertaking can best be appreciated when I add that it has always been considered that if a punch made from the best steel and hardened in the most approved manner went through a bar of cold iron as thick as the diameter of the punch, it had then done all that it could do, or in other words, that a bar any thicker than the diameter of the punch would offer so much resistance to the entrance of the punch as to cause it to break. Such has heretofore been the experience of our most skillful mechanics. In this case we have a bar of iron punched cold, four times the thickness of the diameter of the punch. In thus showing what can be accomplished with known forces, so far exceeding the powers usually attributed to them, Messrs. Hoopes & Townsend are entitled to almost as much credit as if they were the discoverers of a new power. The thought and ingenuity necessary to the accomplishment of a feat of this kind has shown itself in all the different manufactures of this firm, many of which are worthy of special mention. Among them is a railroad track bolt, the peculiarity of which consists in the manner of cutting the thread and adjusting the nut. This is done in such a way that when the nut is wrenched up to its place, the accuracy of the fit prevents its jarring off by the action of passing trains. The bolts and sag-screws made by this firm are cut with approved threads, and the heads are formed from the solid metal. The "Keystone" boiler rivets are made in solid dies, and are unequaled in quality. The nuts, both square and hexagon, are made from the best material, have fairly centered holes, and are of excellent finish. All these articles are well worth the attention of those who need a superior quality of these manufactures.

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF PHILADELPHIA.

CIRCULAR FROM THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE EXHIBITION—THE RATE OF MORTALITY LOWER THAN IN ANY OTHER CITY OF OVER 500,000 PEOPLE—EFFORTS TO AVOID CAUSES OF DISEASE DURING THE GREAT FAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Medical Director of the International Exhibition, William Pepper, M. D., has issued a paper devoted to the sanitary condition of the city. Statistics are given showing the mortality in some of the chief cities of the world during the past four or five years, from which it appears that the average death rate per 1,000 has been as follows: Vienna, 31.42; New-York, 29.93; Berlin, 29.91; London, 23.33; Paris, 23.06; Philadelphia, 22.27. While thus showing an average rate of mortality more favorable than that found in any other city containing over 500,000 inhabitants, Philadelphia has recently (1874) attained a degree of healthfulness almost unparalleled, viz.: with a population at that time of 775,000, a death rate of only 19.3 per 1,000. These results are largely due to the water supply, and to the pure country air in Fairmount Park, which contains 2,991 acres. During the year 1875, the park was visited by over 11,000,000 persons. The most powerful influence is the absence of overcrowding of the population. The 817,488 inhabitants of Philadelphia are spread over an area of 129½ square miles, which are traversed by more than 1,000 miles of streets and roads; and the city contains 143,000 dwelling-houses—a number exceeding by over 40,000 that of any other city in America.

It is only during the months of June, July, and August that the mean temperature rises to a high point, when it has been, during the past ten years, 73.54° F., 78.74°, and 75.92°. But, during this period, there are very rarely any prevailing epidemic diseases; and the chief mortality occurs among children, especially among the poorer classes. The city authorities will exercise constant watchfulness to maintain cleanliness and to avoid every possible cause of disease.

Within the Exhibition Grounds a rigid sanitary inspection will be maintained, under the control of the Bureau of Medical Service; and thus a guarantee will be afforded that no cause of infection or disease will be allowed to occur through neglect of this important duty. The object of the circular is to call attention to the unusual sanitary advantages of Philadelphia, and to the preparations made to insure the highest possible degree of healthfulness during the Exhibition season. It is proposed to issue at certain intervals other circulars, announcing in an official and accurate manner the sanitary condition of the city, so that entire security may be felt by all who desire to visit the Centennial International Exhibition.

YESTERDAY'S ARRIVALS AND PREPARATIONS.

CLEARING AWAY THE DEBRIS—BANKS TO FURNISH SMALL CHANGE—THE GOVERNMENT ON HAND—THE BRAZILIAN EMPRESS TO START THE MACHINERY IN THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The city presented a remarkable appearance to-day, Chestnut-st. and all of the main thoroughfares being decorated with bunting, and Independence Hall with transparencies. Great progress has been made in clearing the Exhibition buildings of rubbish. Long trains of cars loaded with empty boxes, old lumber, &c., have been going out of the grounds all day. There remains, however, much carpenter work to be done in the foreign departments of all of the large buildings. That of our Government is in the finest order and the most advanced state of preparation.

Every arrangement has been made to supply fractional currency and 50 cents silver pieces to those who need change. The Centennial Bank has provided stations at points of easy access for this purpose, and other branch offices have been opened. The Board of Finance has arranged to prosecute all who shall sell counterfeit and imitation centennial memorial medals.

The invitations to participate in the opening ceremonies to-morrow number from 3,000 to 4,000. These include Kings, Queens, Emperors, and Presidents of foreign countries, foreign Ministers, Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, Congressmen, &c., with their wives.

Capt Warner of the 4th United States Regular Artillery arrived here to-day with his command from Fort Wadsworth, New-York harbor, and pitched camp near the lower gate, opposite George's Hill. This command will perform sentry duty in and around the Government building during the Exhibition. The famous Krupp cannon from Germany will not be placed on exhibition for a week, owing to the great difficulty of removing it from the vessel.

It is rumored to-day that application has been made to Wm. M. Evarts of New-York for a legal opinion upon the relative powers of the Centennial Commission and the Board of Finance, with a view to the determination of the issue alleged to have been made between the two bodies. The Centennial Commission met to-day, but did no business.

The Ladies' Centennial Committee have accomplished wonders in the past four or five days. The pavilion is in admirable order, and very little remains to be done to make a complete exhibit. The Empress of Brazil has been requested and has assented to start the machinery in the Ladies' Pavilion on the opening day.

President Scott's car, which brought the President and the Supreme Court to the city, was run into the Pennsylvania Railroad Centennial Depot. Upon this train were President Grant and wife, Secretary and Mrs. Fish, Secretaries Robeson, Taft, and Chandler, and Postmaster-General Jewell and their wives, and Dom Pedro and the members of his suite, the Supreme Court, Congressmen, army and navy officers, and others. The President is the guest of George W. Childs.

LIFE-LONG FRIENDSHIPS.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

DEATH OF TWO OLD FRIENDS—THE REV. W. B. SPRAGUE AND THE HON. S. B. LEONARD—EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In our youthful days, and until the maturity of years, time passes in forming and extending acquaintances and friendships more or less endearing and enduring. In this respect I have been among the most favored and fortunate. In my long experience, the poetical idea that "friendship is but a name for man's illusion given" has been most emphatically disproved. The great charm of youth and the greatest solace of old age are found in the friendships formed when life was young, its hopes buoyant, and its affections fresh—friendships which existed without a jar until the day of final separation came. But to those who are spared beyond the time ordinarily allotted to man there comes a season when what constituted their highest enjoyment proves their greatest sorrow. Time in its relentless progress severs link by link the ties which bound us in affection and sympathy to earth. One by one those whom we loved and honored drop away, until before we are 80, instead of meeting loved ones in the domestic circle or grasping friendly hands upon the sidewalk, we must follow their remains to the cemeteries, cheered, however, with the bright hope that they are "waiting and watching for us at the beautiful gate" which opens into a better world.

This train of reflection was suggested by information received this morning of the departure to their final rest and reward of two venerable and valued friends. The Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague died on Sunday at Flushing, in the 82d year of his age. To his theological and literary character and services the press has already paid a deserved and high tribute. I have only to speak of him, therefore, in his personal and social relations—relations which endeared him to a very large circle. Gentleness of heart and simplicity of manner distinguished his intercourse with all classes. It may be truly said of him, if indeed it can be said of any man, that his whole life was "void of offense." He possessed a genial nature and a warm heart, the treasures of which were lavished upon all who sought and deserved them. Autography was Dr. Sprague's ruling passion. He explored Europe and America in pursuit of autographs. His collection is doubtless the most extensive and valuable in our country. It was my privilege, during his 30 years' residence at Albany, to enjoy much of Dr. Sprague's society and conversation in the leisure hours snatched from clerical and literary labor.

The Hon. Stephen B. Leonard, a venerable printer and editor, also died on Sunday, at his residence in Owego, Tioga County, in his 84th year. Mr. Leonard established *The Owego Gazette* in 1820, and conducted it for more than 30 years with marked ability and devoted patriotism. He was twice during that period elected to Congress, serving creditably and usefully there as he did in other positions of trust and responsibility. My acquaintance with Mr. Leonard dates back to 1814, when we were both journeymen printers. He established himself at Owego two years after I broke ground editorially at Norwich, a neighboring village. Though seeing each other less frequently than would have been pleasant, we have always been friends. The venerable Lewis H. Redfield of Syracuse is the oldest surviving editor in our State. Next in seniority comes the venerable John F. Hubbard of Norwich. Mr. Redfield established *The Onondaga Valley Gazette* in 1816, a year before Mr. Hubbard established *The Norwich Journal*, and two years before I launched *The Chenango Agriculturist*. The Rev. W. A. Leonard, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, is a grandson of my deceased friend. T. W.

New-York, May 9, 1876.

OBITUARY NOTE.

SPRINGFIELD, May 9.—Jas. H. Morton, Judge of the Springfield Police Court for 24 years, died this afternoon at the age of 52.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 9.—The Grand Encampment of the Odd Fellows is in session in this city. The Grand Lodge will assemble here to-morrow.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 9.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Mississippi assembled here to-day. The mounted parade was the grandest affair ever witnessed in the State.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—The mile heat race to-day was won by Bill Bruce in 1.43¼ and 1.44, against Aaron Pennington, War Jig, Novelty, and Sallie Gardner. Bob Wooley won the sweepstakes, 1½ miles, in 2.39½, against Chesapeake, Oyplis, Emma Cobb, Monmouth, and Enfield.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 9.—The trial of George W. Swepson for the murder of A. G. Moore in Alamance County, removed by the prosecution to Orange County, was again moved to-day on the affidavit of the defense, that a fair trial could not be had in Orange County, to the County of Wake.

A colored brother's opinion: "De women oughter work; dat's so; for if it hadn't ben for Eve we wouldn't none of us ha' ben 'bleeged to work 'tall."

WASHINGTON.

BELKNAP INDICTED.

THE GRAND JURY OF THE DISTRICT FIND A TRUE BILL ON ACCOUNT OF OFFICIAL BRIBERIES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to-day found a true bill of indictment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. The indictment sets forth that he was Secretary of War on June 16, 1873, at which time a certain question, matter, cause, or proceeding was pending in relation to the appointment and retention in office of the trader at the post of Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory; that he did unlawfully, willfully, and corruptly accept and receive the sum of $1,700 from Caleb P. Marsh, with intent to have his decision and action on the question pending influenced, and did appoint one John S. Evans, and did retain John S. Evans as post-trader in consideration of having received said sum. The additional counts charge him with receiving $1,500 for the same purpose on Nov. 4, 1873; Jan. 22, 1874; April 10, 1874; May 24, 1875; and Nov. 15, 1875, and $750 on Jan. 15, 1876.

A FRESH SLANDER ON MR. BRISTOW.

HIS ENEMIES HAVE NO BETTER LUCK THIS TIME THAN BEFORE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A statement is published to the effect that Secretary Bristow has suspended proceedings against John Buckner, who was Collector of Internal Revenue at Louisville, and defaulter to the extent of $100,000, because Mr. Miles, the foster father of Mrs. Bristow, who died recently, leaving Mrs. Bristow a handsome legacy, is on the bond of the defaulter. Upon this subject the Treasury records show that James F. Buckner has been for several years past Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Kentucky. He is not a defaulter for $100,000, nor any other sum; but during last Summer his then cashier, Jackson, robbed him of $65,300, Government money. Jackson subsequently committed suicide. The loss was discovered by Mr. Bristow's officers at Washington before it was known at Louisville. All of Buckner's bonds are on file at the Treasury here, and an examination of them shows that the late Mr. Miles was never on any of them. The loss is abundantly secured to the Government by the Collector's bond of $150,000, the sureties on which are worth more than $1,000,000. Mr. Buckner has now a petition for relief before the House of Representatives, indorsed by citizens of Kentucky without regard to party.

THE FLIGHT TO PHILADELPHIA.

SCARCELY ANYBODY IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES LEFT AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Not a Committee of the House held a meeting to-day. All legislative business was entirely suspended, and the capital was pretty generally deserted for the Exhibition at Philadelphia. Owing to bad weather, the Brazilian Emperor did not go to Mount Vernon this morning, as he intended. He, however, called at the Treasury, and was escorted through the building by Assistant Secretary Conant. He left at 1:30 p. m. for Philadelphia. The President, his Cabinet, many of the heads of bureaus in the Executive Departments, numerous members of the diplomatic corps, and a large majority of the officers and members of Congress left here on the limited express at 9.23 a. m. for Philadelphia. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Ulysses Grant, jr.

THE CAPITOL DESERTED.

NO QUORUM IN EITHER HOUSE, AND A PROMPT ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—No business was transacted in either branch of Congress to-day, although both Houses were called to order. In the Senate, a call of the roll showed only 22 Senators present in the chamber. This was not a quorum, and, on motion of Mr. Sargent, an adjournment was had until Friday. Only 30 members were present in the House, and an adjournment was also taken until Friday.

AN INCIDENT IN THE SENATE IN 1871.

APROPOS OF MR. CONKLING'S CANDIDACY FOR THE PRESIDENCY—THE SENATOR CONTRADICTED UNEXPECTEDLY.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.—While Senator Conkling's friends are urging him upon his party so strongly as a candidate for the Presidency, a little incident which occurred in the Senate about five years ago may be interesting reading to them. The subject under discussion was the investigation which followed the publication of the Treaty of Washington in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. The investigation had become very unpopular, and both Mr. Conkling and Mr. Carpenter were smarting under the criticisms of the press all over the country for the part they had taken in bringing it about. Both of them were known as "the common jailers," and it was in regard to these criticisms that Mr. Conkling spoke, on the 25th of May, 1871, as follows:

"Mr. President, the matter before the Senate, as seen by the public, has been beclouded and incumbered with allegations so unfounded as to merit correction. Some of these inventions relate to me, and were they wholly personal in their effect no notice of them would be appropriate. They relate, however, to acts done, if at all, in my representative character; and nothing is plainer than the duty of a Representative to hold himself responsible at all times to his constituents to answer them for all public and official acts. I therefore improve this opportunity to say something of my connection with the pending inquiry, meaning and wishing to take the whole responsibility of every part of my participation in it. The investigation was not suggested or originated by me nor by the Senator from Wisconsin. It originated in executive session, and therefore under the rules of the Senate I am at liberty only to say that the betrayal of the treaty and a need of an investigation was not brought to the notice of the Senate by the Senator from Wisconsin nor by me."

When Mr. Conkling made this statement many Senators who were present in the Senate when the investigation was ordered looked knowingly at each other; but, of course, as the proceedings took place in executive session, no one was at liberty to remark on what Senator Conkling had said. Shortly after, and during the same afternoon, Senator Henry Wilson, who had not been present when Mr. Conkling made this speech, and was not aware of the denial he had made, said, "We have had an investigation. The honorable Senator from New-York (Mr. Conkling) prepared the resolution; it was introduced by the honorable Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter)."

For making this statement Senator Carpenter called Senator Wilson to order. Soon after Mr. Conkling came into the Senate in a state of great excitement and asked Mr. Wilson to repeat what he had said. Mr. Wilson did repeat it as follows: "My statement was this precisely—that the resolution asking for the appointment of a committee was prepared by the Senator from New-York and presented by the Senator from Wisconsin."

Mr. Conkling followed with a very exciting speech, in which he explained that the publication of the treaty was announced to the Senate by Mr. Sherman, and that after some discussion, in which an investigation by several standing committees was suggested, a special committee was mentioned. "This suggestion," he said, "met with general favor, and then it was, and not till then that, having paper before me and in the midst of writing a letter, I reduced the resolution to writing at the suggestion of several Senators. Sitting here at my desk I penciled the form of the resolution, and it was taken by another Senator, not, I think, the Senator from Wisconsin at first."

Mr. Conkling was never able to convince those who listened to the debate that the effect of his original statement, had it been allowed to go uncorrected and unexplained, would have been to convey to the country a false impression of his connection with the investigation.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors of customs and others, announcing that numerous cases have been brought to the attention of the Department in which derelict and wrecked goods, subject to duty, have been converted to the use of the salvors without regard to the rights of other individuals, or of the Government, which may have accrued. It directs that in all cases such goods must be delivered to the proper officers of the customs for such proceedings in regard thereto as may be required by law and the Department regulations.

An extensive representation of the railroad ticket sellers of the South reached here this morning, en route to attend the opening ceremonies of the Centennial Exposition, as guests of the Midland route. Nearly every Southern city is represented in the party, which is under charge of W. D. Chipley, General Southern Agent of the line.

A mass meeting of German Republicans of this city last elected the following delegates to the Cincinnati Convention: Simon Wolf, William Burchard, Major Dehle, Peter Baumgrass, and E. F. Adler.

GEN. CROOK'S PLANS.

OMAHA, May 9.—Gen. Crook left to-day for the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, to become acquainted personally with the feeling of the Indians there, which will in a measure determine his action during the coming Summer. If he finds the Sioux favorably disposed, and can trust them, he will organize a body of 3,000 scouts. If they are not, it is his intention to raise them from the Snakes and Crows. Sitting Bull's village is reported to be on the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Powder River. All the Indians from Crazy Horse's band who escaped have joined him, and a large number from Standing Rock are also with him. It is known that half-breeds are purchasing large quantities of ammunition and trading for guns, which doubtless are transferred to the hostile Indian camps.

POLITICAL NEWS.

THE REPUBLICAN REFORM CLUB.

EXTENDING THE ORGANIZATION—AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESS.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Reform Club met at the rooms of the club at No. 39 Union Square last evening, Gen. H. L. Burnett presiding. After considerable discussion as to the advisability of calling a public meeting at an early day, the subject was postponed to another meeting. A resolution was offered by John Jay requesting members of Republican Reform organizations throughout the city to communicate with John A. Weeks, chairman of the Conference Committee, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the club. Plans for placing the objects of the organization before the country and securing the coöperation of Republicans everywhere in the cause of reform were discussed, and an address to be sent to the press of the United States was presented. The following is the principal part of the address:

Believing that the principles set forth in the call for this organization are those entertained by the honest and earnest members of the Republican party everywhere, and that it only needs organized and united effort to secure a nominee at Cincinnati who will fairly represent these principles, we have determined to appeal directly to the press—the natural leaders of reform and of advanced thought—to help in this movement for reform and good government. We ask that you will give this movement publicity in your journal, and that you will advocate the formation of similar Clubs in your locality. These organizations of the people, untainted by selfish interest or official dictation, formed immediately preceding the Convention, must reflect, very directly, the will of the people, and have great weight with that body.

While this club has not pronounced in favor of any particular candidate, yet its purpose is to have an influential representation at Cincinnati to work unitedly for that person whose election will be to us the surest guarantee of securing the measures and reforms we advocate. This movement proceeds on the theory that the Republican party embodies the best average intelligence and conscience of the country, and that the reforms needed can best be accomplished within and through that organization.

We shall be glad to hear from you in reply, either through the columns of your journal, or by personal communication, what your views are on this subject, and what prospect there is of forming similar clubs in your neighborhood.

Members of the club say that the membership is rapidly increasing, and now numbers about 500. A number of prominent Republicans have joined the organization within a week. Among those reported last night were Clarence King and Prof. Charles F. Chandler.

A BLAINE AND BRISTOW CLUB.

A meeting of the county organization of the Empire Blaine and Bristow Club was held last evening at Science Hall, on Eighth-st., opposite the Mercantile Library building. William Haw, jr., presided. Over 200 members were enrolled. Meetings will be held on Monday and Thursday evenings of next week for the enrollment of members, when Assembly district associations will be organized throughout the county. The following declaration of principles was adopted:

The moral and material welfare of the nation requires the continued ascendency of the Republican party, and in order that we may surely reap the victory which seems ready to follow the usual efforts of a Presidential campaign, it seems necessary to us that those whose privilege it is to nominate candidates for the coming election should be fully impressed with the earnestness of the demand which the great body of the Republican party makes for reform of the executive character of the Government, and for the fulfillment of the party pledges made in reference to our debased paper currency. As citizens and Republicans we demand Presidential candidates whose experience and high personal character shall be a sure guaranty of their ability to restore the highest sense of moral responsibility in the officers of the executive department of the Government, and to carry to a speedy and successful result the pledge of our party to restore the legal-tender debt of the nation to its par value in the "money of the world." We believe that these great ends will be more surely attained by the prompt nomination at Cincinnati of those tried and true Republicans, James G. Blaine and Benjamin H. Bristow. We respectfully represent to the delegates of the Convention that with these two names as our rallying cry the campaign will result in a grand and glorious victory.

NO POSTPONEMENT BY THE INDEPENDENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—The Secretary of the National Independent Committee, T. B. Buchanan, furnishes the Associated Press with a card stating that the announcement of a postponement of the National Independent Convention until July 4 is utterly false in every particular. The Convention will meet in this city next Wednesday, May 17, and make nominations.

A DECLARATION FOR GOV. TILDEN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9.—*The Appeal* will to-morrow, in a leading editorial, present the name of Samuel J. Tilden of New-York as its choice for the nomination by the National Democratic Convention as the embodiment of Civil Service reform, retrenchment, and hard money.

CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Mr. Hoyne qualified as Mayor of Chicago this morning, and was duly sworn. No further steps toward getting possession of the government have been taken.

THE METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH DELEGATES—THE BIBLE IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS—CENTENNIAL OF A BALTIMORE CONFERENCE—ELECTIVE FRANCHISE ON ALTERING THE RESTRICTIVE RULES.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa said it was publicly charged on this floor yesterday that a large amount of money had been stolen from the funds of the Church. He asked a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the charge and report to the Convention. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Hatfield the matter was laid on the table.

The Rev. Dr. Newman submitted a resolution that the Committee on Lay Delegations consider and report on the propriety of so amending the Constitution of the Church, whereby only elected lay delegates may vote in the lay electoral conferences on all proposed alterations of the restrictive rules, which was adopted. The delegates from the British Wesleyan Conference then took formal leave of the Conference. The Rev. Dr. Pope said he would carry home an affectionate remembrance of his visit here, and he hoped the apparent entanglements would be woven into a beautiful garment. The Rev. Dr. Rigg, in his farewell, took occasion to advert to and comment on the alcohol and social questions. He said that in England they were divided on many things, but by a large majority they agreed on the point that there was no law of the land which prohibits the use of the Scriptures in the schools of the land. [Applause.] The education question for England is one thing, here it is another. Common schools had their origin in Christian energy. He then presented a paper, and for doing so he had obtained the consent of the Bishops. Mr. Rigg then presented an address of the Wesleyan Society for securing the repeal of the Contagious Diseases act, to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876. This question had received some local consideration in this country. With them it was a serious one. Mr. Rigg then took farewell of the Conference.

Resolutions expressing gratification at the visit of these gentlemen, and wishing them a safe and prosperous return, were adopted by the Conference.

A communication from the Rev. J. A. Duncan and L. G. Garland, fraternal delegates from the Methodist Church South, announcing their presence in the city and readiness to appear before the Conference at any time designated, was read. The Rev. Dr. Walden said, on the 21st of May, a hundred years ago, an annual Conference was held in Baltimore, and moved that a Special Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for suitable commemorative service. Adopted.

DR. JOHN HALL AND THE MILLION DOLLAR CHURCH.

From the letter of a Trustee in The New-York Evening Express.

In your paper of the 5th inst., while you give Dr. John Hall credit for being "one of the most upright and eloquent men of the pulpit," you allege that "he knows little of business and the sufferings of business men," and that he "preaches in a million dollar church at a salary of $10,000 gold." Dr. Hall's congregation is largely composed of men engaged in commercial pursuits. I do not believe there is another clergyman in the city who has a larger acquaintance than he has "among business men," or one who knows more of their sufferings. Owing to his strong sympathetic nature he could not, if he would, help taking a lively interest in everything that relates to their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare. But the main point that I wish to correct is your statement that he gets "a salary of $10,000 gold." That is not so. His salary of $10,000 is paid in greenbacks. We hear a great deal, not in your paper alone, of the million dollar church. It is true, it is a costly church; but it is a very large church, covering with its large lecture and Sunday-school rooms, a space of 100 by 200 feet. A large building cannot very well be erected for the same sum that a small one costs. If it were too large, and the congregation did not fill it, or if it were a gaudy, showy edifice, covered with gingerbread work, then it might be amenable to criticism; but since Dr. Hall fills it every Sunday, it cannot be said that it is too large; nor can it reasonably be claimed that there has been an unnecessary waste of money, for a solid and substantial building of its dimensions could not have been erected at the time it was put up for less than it cost, which was a little over $500,000. In addition to this, however, $350,000 was paid for the ground. Four blocks below the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Catholics are erecting their new Cathedral, on a site that is worth at least three times as much as that on which the Fifth Avenue Church is built; their edifice will also be much more costly; but we do not hear a solitary word about the extravagance of that undertaking, not even in Protestant papers.

INJURED BY A BLAST.

Two men were engaged Monday in blasting at the great quarry, in the Valley of the Rocks, at Passaic Falls. About 5 p. m., after preparing a blast and lighting the fuse, they retired to a safe spot to await the explosion. The charge failing to explode as soon as usual, they returned, and were proceeding to remove the charge, when it suddenly exploded. The two men, amid great quantities of broken rocks, were hurled upward a great distance, and then fell bleeding and mangled upon the broken rocks. When found they were both still living, although in an unconscious condition. One of them revived sufficiently to speak, but it is doubtful if either of them recovers. One of them, William Crotty, living in Burham's-alley, had his back broken, and is injured internally. The other man, named Daniel Devour, and living in Bergen-st., is also in a very critical condition.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE DISTURBANCES IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that the Bulgarian rioters have fled to the mountains and cordons of troops have been established to prevent the movement from spreading. Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Sophia is, however, interrupted by the insurrection.

ROME, Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

The Italian Consul at Salonica entreated the Turkish troops to quell the tumult, but they refused to move.

VIENNA, May 9.—Count Andrassy has left for Berlin.

LONDON, May 9.—In the pedestrian matches, Vaughan walked 120 miles in 23 hours and 45 minutes, and then retired. Howes was second, making 116⁶⁄₇ miles, and Crossland third, making 113⁵⁄₇ miles.

MISS DICKINSON'S DEBUT.

COMMENTS OF THE BOSTON PRESS.

Considered from the literary and dramatic points of view, the tragedy is not at all great, and it will barely pass—if pass it does at all—for good. The faults of construction are, oddly enough, the opposite of those which commonly deface the finest efforts of young dramatists. Instead of too much dilution we have here something which looks like too much condensation.—[Boston Advertiser.

Though not in all respects a perfect play, "A Crown of Thorns" contains much which is likely to make it successful. There is little attempt at either wit or fine writing, and were it not for the strong dramatic interest of the story the play would seem to lack an essential element—that of lightness. In brief, the lady played Miss Dickinson quite strongly. A considerable degree of success certainly attached to Miss Dickinson's efforts, but she is to be credited more with honest and earnest endeavor than with practically good results.—[Boston Journal.

From the outset she evinced the possession of qualities which go far to insure success upon the stage, and which, properly cultivated from youth and trained in the school of experience, must have made Miss Dickinson a bright light in the dramatic firmament. The weaknesses and crudities of the impersonation are to be charged to the patent obstacles of previous training in an entirely different school and the nervous awkwardness of a novice.—[Boston Globe.

The drama may be ranked as the best of those so-called historical plays that have to do with the many phases of intrigue, conspiracy, and cruelty that marked the court life of England in the reign of Henry VIII. Allow us to except a few trifles in the way of defects which a beginner could not hope to entirely avoid, and the debut of Miss Dickinson was a magnificent success.—[Boston Post.

She has safely and creditably passed the ordeal of a first night, and the unanimous verdict of the vast audience will be that her debut was a success.—[Boston Herald.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT ST. PAUL—LOSS, $20,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 9.—The residence of Wm. Nettleton on the outskirts of this city was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $8,000.

IN THIS CITY.

The dry goods store of Faust Strauss, at No. 11 Avenue D, took fire last night. The stock was damaged $8,000 and the building $500. The loss is covered by insurance in several companies. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities.

During Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, cool north-west backing to warmer southwest winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, lower barometer, southerly winds veering to west or north-west in the two last sections, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

In the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley rising followed by stationary barometer, northerly winds, possibly veering to easterly, and cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather.

In the Lower Missouri Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, cool north-westerly winds, possibly shifting to warmer south-easterly, and generally clear weather.

In the lower lakes, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, shifting to cooler northerly, and occasional rain, succeeded by partly cloudy weather.

In the Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, cool north-westerly winds backing to west and south, warmer, clearing, and partly cloudy weather, except occasional rains in the northern portion.

In New-England, rising followed by falling barometer, variable winds, shifting to southerly, continued cool, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

The Lower Tennessee River, the Mississippi at Cairo, and the Ohio at Paducah will continue rising.

KINGS COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee of the Kings County Supervisors appointed to prepare the county budget for the fiscal year beginning Aug. 1, met yesterday at the Court-house in Brooklyn, and decided upon the following appropriations:

Coroners' fees	$18,000
Advertising and printing	10,500
Commissioners of Jurors	11,500
District Attorney's office, salaries, etc., over cash on hand	26,000
Surrogate's office	23,500
County Treasurer's office	10,500
Supervisors' salaries, etc	42,000
County Court	37,500
Justices of Sessions	6,500
City Court	58,000
Supreme Court	35,000
Assessment on county property	3,000
Total	$291,000

DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Dramatic Fund Association was held Monday, at No. 1,267 Broadway, with a good attendance of members of the profession. The Association has paid out since its foundation, in aid of widows of deceased members, $84,044 18. It now has invested, $51,418 83. The receipts last year were $4,647, and expenditures $4,530. The following officers were elected: President, S. L. M. Barlow; Trustees, Robert B. Roosevelt, W. R. Travers, John Brougham; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Harrison; Directors, J. G. Gilbert, W. Davidge, W. J. Florence, W. R. Denham, E. J. Taylor, George Beeps, F. S. Chanfrau, C. A. Couldock, T. J. Hind, H. Isherwood, G. Orosz, and J. H Stoddart.

"ALL TRIBUNES SOLD."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your paper is left at my house every morning, but to-day it did not reach me. I cannot possibly begin the business of the day till I have read the paper "founded by Horace Greeley." On my way down town this morning I accordingly started in search of THE TRIBUNE. I began at the stand on the corner of Sixth-ave. and Fifty-second-st., and in a fruitless hunt was led on, and on, and on, till I had made the journey on foot from Fifty-second-st. to my office in Broadway near Wall-st. Down Sixth-ave. to Broadway, through Broadway to Union-square, and still on down Broadway to Wall-st., I inquired at every news-stand, and the answer was, "All TRIBUNES sold." An abundance of all the other papers were on hand, but not a TRIBUNE to be had till I reached the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway, and on the paper stand there two copies only were left, and I took both, fearing I might never get another chance to secure what seemed to be a prize. Why is this so? Is it because the supply of TRIBUNES is not equal to the demand, or are the stand-keepers in a league against it, or, what is more probable, are they all sold in the early hours of the morning, and is the public forced to take the other papers or go without? Who will answer the conundrum? Yours, A. B.

New-York, May 9, 1876.

PAINTING THE LILY.—Generous Shoeblack (to negro gentleman): Better 'ave 'em done, Sir; I'll touch up yer face, too, for the same, Sir!—[London Fun.

He was too solemn; he didn't suit in Nevada. The chairman of the Icrowell committee expressed it well. Said he: "Now, you can git, pard; we ain't agin religion out here, and it riles us to see a feller spilin' it. Git!"

When your liver is out of order use Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Wool dull and neglected; prices in favor of buyers, supply light. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 42@43c.; X, 41@42c.; Medium, 43@46c.; Coarse, 40@42c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 35@38c., Medium, 42@45c., Coarse, 40@41c.; Combing, Washed 55@56c.; do. Unwashed, 40@42c., Canada Combing, 55@60c., Fine, Unwashed, 22@25c.; Coarse and Medium, Unwashed, 28@33c., Tub Washed, 40@48c.; Colorado, Washed, 20@26c.; Colorado, Unwashed, 15@17c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 33@30c.; No. 1 and Super, Pulled, 33@37c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 20@24c.; Texas, Coarse, 15@17c.; California, Fine and Medium, 20@27c., California, Coarse, 16@18c.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, May 9.—Printing Cloths market dull at unchanged prices.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[*For other Ship News see Ninth Page.*]

ARRIVED.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah May 6, with mdse. and pass. to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and pass. to H. F. Dimock.

Ship Edith, Manson, Liverpool 38 days, with mdse.

Bark Louis De Geer (Swede), Andersen, Hamburg 44 days, with mdse.

Bark Patent (Nor.), Morgensen, London 40 days, in ballast.

Bark Saga (Nor.), Svendsen, Hull March 29, in ballast. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Octavius (of St John, N. B.), Towse, Port Spain, Trinidad, 20 days, with molasses.

Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, Guantanamo April 20, with sugar.

SCHOONERS—RIVER AND COASTWISE.

H. J. Raymond, Virginia.	E. Moore, Richmond, Va.
Vesta, New Bedford.	J. H. Borden, Fall River.
J. H. Perry, Fall River.	M. V. Cook, Fall River.
Niantic, Newport.	Sarah Clark, Apponaug.
Hattie S. Collins, Hartford.	Mary E. Hagan, Harwich.
Meteor, Gloucester.	Brandywine, Pawtucket.

SAILED.

Steamships Claribel, for Kingston, Jam.; Wilmington, for Havana; Geo. Cromwell, for Halifax, N. S.; Gen Barnes, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; bark Pheno, for Cork or Falmouth; schr. Lilly, for Charleston.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., cloudy.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Jupiter (Ger.), Stricker, from Bremen, which arrived April 27, and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, was towed to the city this p. m.

DISASTERS.

LONDON, May 9.—Advices from Cadiz dated May 2, state that the brig S. E. Kennedy, Capt. Petersen, from New-York Jan. 11, for Limerick (before reported put in at Cadiz Feb. 14, with loss of sails and otherwise damaged), was to be sold by auction on the 5th inst., because the cost of repairing would be too much.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 9.—The brig Hattie E. Wheeler, Armstrong, from New-York for Portland, went ashore this morning on Stone Horse Shoal, in Vineyard Sound, and has become a total wreck.

BOSTON, May 9.—The schr. Richmond, in ballast, from Boston, for Calais, Me., was struck by lightning on Sunday night off Thatcher's Island, and lost her foremast and maintopmast. She was towed into Gloucester to-day.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—The steamship Lake Megantic, Battersby, from Baltimore April 25, has arrived.

LONDON, May 9.—The Anchor Line steamship Australia, Sides, from New York April 22, arrived here yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, May 9.—The Hamburg American Company's steamship Goethe, which returned with her screw damaged, has repaired and sailed again for New York to-day.

WINDSOR, N. S., May 8.—Arrived, schr. W. & H. Wetherspoon (Br.), from New York. Sailed, schr. Newport, for New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 9.—Arrived, steamship Geo. Washington, Whitehead, from St Johns, N. F., for New-York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORTLAND, Me., May 9.—Arrived, steamship Chase, Bennett, from Halifax; schrs. Ontara, from New-York; Geo. B. Ferguson, from Bond out.

BANGOR, Me., May 9.—Sailed yesterday, brig Dauntless, for St. Croix; schr. David B. Doane, for New York.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—Arrived, steamship City of Atlanta, from New York.

SAVANNAH, May 9.—Cleared, steamships Herman Livingston, Mallory, for New-York; Saragossa, Hooper, for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—Arrived, bark Burgermeister Kirten (Ger.), from Rotterdam.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 9.—Arrived, schr. Felton Bent, Brown, from Cadiz.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Cleared, steamship New-York, for New York.

LEWES, Del., May 9.—Arrived, steamship Albemarle, Gibbs, from New York; schr. Pride of the East, from Bonaire.

SPOKEN.

April 25, lat. 43 04, long. 12, bark Eliza S. Milligan (Br.), from Liverpool for New York.

April 30, lat. 42 15, long. 52 55, brig Aurora (Br.), from Rotterdam for New-York.

May 1, lat. 30, long. 74 15, schr. Charles Thompson, of Provincetown, 15 days out, with 75 bbls. sperm oil.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is, beyond doubt, the most economical in the market. Try it.

Centennial Opening.

Why the 10th of May was selected as the opening day of the Great Exhibition in Philadelphia must remain a mystery to many millions; not so the interest shown by the public in the wonder working automatic Sewing Machine of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., in operation there, and in this city at 658 Broadway, corner of Bond st.

MARRIED.

LITTLEJOHN—STUART—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, on the 19th April, by the Rev. Dr. Penney, Frank R. Littlejohn of New York to Elise Thomson, second daughter of the late Robert Stuart, esq., of Glasgow. No cards.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ACKERMANN—Of typhoid fever, on April 23, at Catania, Sicily, Hermann Ackermann, late of Dresden, Germany, formerly of New-York, in the 49th year of his age.

BARBER—In Homer, N. Y., on the 7th inst., Paris Barber, aged 61 years and 7 months.
Funeral on Wednesday, May 10.

BEEBE—At Pleasantville, Monday, May 8, Mary A. Beebe, in the 33d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, Charles Purdy, Wednesday, May 10, 2 o'clock p. m.

CLEMENTS—On Sunday, the 7th inst., of consumption, Wm. B. Clements, in the 26th year of his age.
Funeral on the 10th inst., 1 o'clock, p. m., from the residence of his mother, No. 463½ Tompkins-ave., Brooklyn.

CORNELL—At his residence in Closter, N. J., on Tuesday, May 9, Joseph I. Cornell, in the 38th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Chapel at Demarest, N. J., on Thursday, 2 p. m. Trains leave by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Chambers-st., at 12 30 p. m. His remains will be taken to Ovid, N. J., for interment.
Seneca County papers please copy.

ERNST—On Monday morning, May 8, 1876, at her residence, No. 333 West Thirty-fift st., Maria Louisa, wife of Louis Ernst, in the 35th year of her age.
Relatives and friends [illegible] Thursday, May 11, at 2 o'clock p. m., from St. James's Church, 210 East Fifteenth-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

OERMOND—On Monday, May 8, Alice W., youngest daughter of George B. and Kate L. Germond, aged 2 years and 8 months.
Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, John Westervelt, No. 8 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 p m.

HOYT—At Danbury, Conn., on May 8, Aggie M., wife of William O. Hoyt, in the 23d year of her age.
Funeral from his residence on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JAMES—On Sunday morning, at his residence, 94 Hart-st., Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Stephen James, in the 81st year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Dr. Scudder's Central Congregational Church, Hancock st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.
St. John, New Brunswick, papers please to copy.

JEWELL—On Tuesday morning, May 9, at Coleman House, Sarah H., beloved wife of James A. Jewell.
Funeral Friday, May 12, at 1 o'clock, from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, West Eighteenth-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MACOMB—Suddenly, on Monday, 8th inst., Alexander S. Macomb of this city, in the 6—d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Calvary Church, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

SPRAGUE—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, May 7, Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held in the Congregational Church in Flushing, on Wednesday afternoon, May 10, at 3½ o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point for Flushing (Main-st.) at 2 30 p. m.

SQUIRE—Suddenly, May 8, Henry N. Squire of Stamford, Conn., aged 42 years.
The funeral services will take place at the residence of his mother, No. 5 East Forty-ninth st., on Wednesday morning, 10½ a. m. Interment at Stamford.

STERLING—On Sunday, May 7, suddenly, Grace Louise, daughter of Richard and Caroline A. Sterling, aged 6 years, 10 months, and 11 days.
Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, Alexander-ave. and One-hundred and forty second st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

THACHER—On Sunday, May 7, Elizabeth Thacher, daughter of Thomas Thacher, aged 34.
Funeral at Yarmouth Port, Mass., on Wednesday, May 10, at 3½ p. m.

VAN VLIET—On Tuesday, May 9, 1876, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sarah A., wife of Wm. H. Van Vliet, in the 63d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the residence of her son, 55 Oates-ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 11, at 9 o'clock a. m., also at the Reformed Church, Fishkill on the Hudson, on the afternoon of the same day, at an hour hereafter to be announced.

WATERMAN—On Tuesday morning, 9th inst., at the residence of her brother, Severn D. Moulton, after a short illness, of pneumonia, Mrs. Eliza Waterman, aged 68 years.
Rochester and Cleveland papers please copy.

WHITTELSEY—On the 8th inst., of apoplexy, Jane Whittelsey, widow of the late William Whittelsey.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice from her late residence, 212 East Thirty-fifth st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

WILKIE—On the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, William B. Wilkie, in the 47th year of his age.
Friends of the family, and those of his brother, James, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 4 30 p. m., at the residence of his brother in law, Rev. J. P. Lestrade, 69 East One-hundred-and twenty-ninth-st.

WILSON—On Tuesday, May 9, of diphtheria, William Frederick, Jr., only son of Wm. F. and Frances A. Wilson, aged 6 years and 3 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, May 11, at 1 o'clock p. m., from 251 West Fifteenth st.

Special Notices.

Bargains in Furniture,
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To prove what I say give me a call.

Gospel Meetings.—Madison ave. and 42d st., Church of the Holy Trinity. EVERY EVENING of this week (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. W. HUMPSTONE. Singing by Mr. THEO. E. PERKINS and a Chorus. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, in the Chapel, 46 East 43d st., 9 30 a. m. Bible Reading, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D. The doors will be open one half hour before each service. The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Messrs. Sankey and Bliss will be used. All are invited.

Post-Office Notice.—The FOREIGN MAILS for the week ending SATURDAY, May 13, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 12 m., for Europe, per steamer Scythia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 30 a. m., for Europe, per steamer Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4.30 a. m., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 6 30 a. m., for France direct, per steamer Amérique, via Havre, and at 5 30 a. m., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed, per steamer California, via Glasgow, and at 11 30 a. m., for Europe, per steamer Donau, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco May 16. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco May 24. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

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To Visitors and Strangers.—One of the sights of London is the GUARD VAULTS of the NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY (limited), 1 Queen Victoria-st., Mansion House, E. C. Open daily to the public. Here the burglar is defied, fire annihilated, and security attained.
HENRY WEST, Manager.

THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

Continued from Fourth Page—Extra Sheet.

exhibits. The collection of woods is almost astounding in the number and richness of its samples. Over a thousand different woods, among which rose, mahogany, and ebony are noticeable, are piled up in all imaginable shapes around the section. From the rafters of the building depend skins for the softest and stoutest of shoes, and for ladies' ornaments. After the woods comes a remarkable exhibit of coffees in a separate pavilion by itself, the posts and rafters of which are wrapped and festooned with the natural cotton, giving the charming effect of a summer-house covered with snow. Here in cases, jars, caddies, and boxes of fanciful shapes are contained the coffees of Brazil, conspicuous among them being the round-bean of the Mocha and the half-moon, eleven, Java-like Rio.

The tobacco exhibit will be a delight to the users of the weed. It is here in all its forms and in its rarest varieties, the Periques taking a prominent place. To run over the marvelous things in this collection would be to give a catalogue of the cocoas in the nut and from the factory, the rices from Maranhao, starches, fourteen kinds of snuff, weed-blossoms for filling mattresses, vegetable fibers for rope-making, rubbers in the raw and ready for the retail merchant, ninety different beans for the table, twelve kinds of fine sugars, Brazilian teas, samples of paper and cloth taken from the tree in its natural state, macaronis, medicines, liqueurs, vegetable wools made from twigs into gossamer fibers, seven kinds of tea that took the medal in Vienna. The silkworm and his work alone will excite attention from the fastest-hurrying looker-on. The Brazilian is proud of his silkworm because it winds itself in such a way with its silk threads that in utilizing the silk the raiser does not have to kill the worm, as is the case with the Indian silk-grower. Indeed, it may be said that the wildest dreams of the boy-reader of "Swiss Family Robinson" are realized in the tropical exhibits of this country of our Imperial visitor.

The Spanish have earned abundant praise here as in the Main Building. Their section surrounded with a wall of yellow wood, and entered under a lofty gothic portal, is a wonderful museum of the wines, oils, spices, fruits, grains, woods, tobaccos, textiles, skins, nuts, and gums, all from Spain and her colonies. Huge logs of mahogany and rosewood almost as heavy as so much iron, lie on the floor; festoons of tobacco leaves and sheaves of grain surround the pillars, and upon shelf rising above shelf stand bottles and jars in orderly array filled with no end of good things. Among the wines are many excellent varieties unknown outside of the Peninsula. Cuba sends her cigars and tobacco—the Havana cigarmakers exulting in a row of little circular mahogany cases mounted upon standards. From the Philipine Islands come articles of Manila hemp, and all the provinces of the mother country send something of interest. "A marvelously rich nation" the visitor will conclude, after glancing at the various specimens of natural wealth; "strange that she has not played a larger part in the world's history of late."

Portugal promises to rival her big neighbor, judging from the size of the area assigned to her, and the array of boxes covering it; but her goods arrived too late to be unpacked and arranged. Mexico has a small space, but shows nothing as yet. France is in a state of inexcusable unreadiness, considering that her goods were among the first to arrive in the hall. The Japanese have put up some rows of shelving, lined with white cloth, but have scarcely begun unpacking.

In the Austrian Section the only articles to be seen, besides the boxes with their stripes of yellow and black paint, are some wool-working machinery from Pesth, and an array of scythes with this fine motto on the blades: *Gott segne unsere ernte*—God bless our harvest.

The English Section is also comparatively limited. The great gilded cases of the manufacturers of pickles and potted meats and of fancy biscuits make, however, an imposing show.

The Germans are about half ready. Their wine exhibit is the strong feature of their section, and the arrangement of the bottles against tall walnut screens or in structures that look like sections of castle walls, is novel and effective. The display of beer, and particularly the charts and maps showing the beer and hop product of all countries, is original and interesting. A pyramid of cigars and cigarettes, and the show of mustard, sugar, and starch also attract notice.

Little Holland is ready here, as in the Main Building, to welcome her guests. Her promptness deserves commendation, and contrasts, much to her credit, with the confusion reigning in the sections of her neighbors. Here everything is in place, and all [illegible] housewife's kitchen. The *pièce de résistance* is the elegant pavilion of the makers of liqueurs—anisette, Curaçoa, parfait *amour crême de mocha, noyau*, and a hundred other spicy and odorous drinks much affected by gourmands and ladies on the Continent, but little used in this country. The collective exhibits of the Dutch Agricultural Society and of the Societies of the States of Guelderland and Zeeland, the nets and fishing gear, the appetizing display of fruits and vegetables in glass jars put up with a care never practiced here, the piles of round Edam cheeses, and many other things attest the skill, taste, industry and thrift of the Dutch.

The Venezuelan exhibits were so late in coming that the space allowed them in the Main Building was taken up by other countries, and when they did come, a section was assigned them in the Agricultural Building. Venezuela's products being mainly taken from the vegetable kingdom and the ruder manufactures, this was probably the best place to put them. On Sunday the first work was done in arranging the collection. Coffee, dyewoods, sugars, and minerals are the leading exhibits.

MACHINERY IN AGRICULTURAL HALL.

On each occasion when the world comes up to the international contests the advancement in the machinery of the farm becomes more manifest. One of the first agricultural machines ever used was the thrasher, which was introduced in the Lowlands of Scotland shortly before the end of the last century. Nearly thirty modern thrashers in the Hall to-day exhibit the gradual accretion of invention directed to adapting this machine to different kinds of grain and seeds and its great perfection as compared with its Scotch prototype. The reaping machine began to struggle into notice only about 1790. To-day about 100 reapers and mowers are exhibited in the Hall, many of them finished as beautifully as pieces of jewelry and with a refinement of adaptation to various duties alike delightful to the mechanic and the farmer. The Exhibition shows among other things still further improvements in the automatic binder. Who, a few years since, would have conceived it possible that a man should drive a machine into a field and go round and round leaving the grain in sheaves in rows? Yet this is done now in good style. McCormick and Walter A. Wood each have automatic binders in the Hall, and others may be there during the fair. Plows are in great force. One fine set from South Bend, Indiana, shines in the glory of gold-plating, and is said to have cost $1,000 per plow. Nearly 300 of this class of implements are shown in the Hall—stubble and sod, prairie paring plows, and with double mold boards for ridging up; gang and sulky plows, mole and ditching plows. Harrows, rollers, and various forms of cultivators; single and double shovel-plows for row crops; seed drills, corn planters, potato planters and diggers are all exhibited in profusion. There is scarcely an operation in tillage that is not provided for by improved machines. No function in agriculture seems to be forgotten, but the advance is "all along the line." Every conceivable invention for the cultivation and handling of crops, and for the saving of labor is represented. The displays of edge tools, axes, grain and grass scythes, sickles, corn and hay knives, and other farmers' implements are very striking. The Canadian exhibit in this hall is particularly good in reapers, mowers, plows, harrows, root and straw cutters, and horse-powers. The variety in plows is if anything greater than in our own show, although the number of plows is much smaller. The turnip-drill in the Canadian collection is evidence of a culture different from ours. With a poor climate for corn, they make turnips and peas stand them in good stead. Of the excellence and profusion of their wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, and grass, there is no need to speak. Canada has also portable engines, cider-presses, potato-diggers, snow-plows for breaking winter roads, grain drills, and hay loaders.

The larger portion of the European machinery in this Hall is not yet taken out of the cases. France has a collection of buhrs both in pieces and stones. Two horses, stuffed, stand in her section; they are perhaps intended for Percherons, and are to bear French harness. Austria sends malt dryers. England has here, as in the Main Building, iron stone ware, parian, terra-cotta; various ceramic works, the coarse and merely useful and the ornamental. She also sends wire cloth and screens, and hand flour mills, probably for use in her colonies. Last appears Liberia; with a variety of production she sends some cloth woven in narrow breadths and sewn together; also the loom on which it is made. The loom, shuttle, and all weighs one and a half pounds. There is also a robe with needle-work.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

Memorial Hall, in which, with its Annex, the pictures and statues sent by all nations to the Exhibition are contained, is in close neighborhood to the Main Exhibition Building only a few rods to the north. It is planted upon a broad terrace, six feet above the general level, the banks well turfed and bordered with shrubbery, to which the visitor ascends by broad and easy steps in front, or by smaller mounts at the sides. These main steps are flanked at the top by enormous bronze figures of winged horses held back in their desire to leap the hedge of the Exhibition Building in front of them by women in ample drapery, the groups being imposing enough, and giving a needed accent to the very ordinary and conventional aspect of the building itself. The general design of this building is a right-angled parallelogram, 365 feet long and 210 feet wide, relieved by square towers at each of the four corners, and by projecting vestibules and steps in the center of each of the long sides. The building is crowned by a four-sided dome rising to a moderate hight at the intersection of the two main halls. At the base of this dome are seated four traditional figures of Arts and Sciences, and on the top is a standing figure which may represent anything the spectator pleases that would be likely to suit with the purpose of the building. The four square towers at the angles of the structure do not rise much above the line of the walls, and at each corner they are ornamented with an eagle, all alike, making 16 specimens of the national bird, and all in a screaming and defiant attitude.

THE ARCHITECTURE.

The materials of which the Memorial Hall is constructed are granite, glass, and iron, and the result of the whole is a monotonous, ineffective building which, without being actually offensive, is certainly neither beautiful, interesting, nor original. Within, the rooms are well proportioned and well lighted, and, except that the corridor running east and west is too narrow, the arrangement of the interior is much to be commended. It is not possible to say how much a body like the American Institute of Architects is to blame for the general want of taste in the design of the Exhibition Buildings (the plans are all well enough), and in the generality of those erected by outside parties. It may be thought that they could have stirred themselves and made an appeal to the Commission and to the general public to have had an Architectural Commission appointed, by which at any rate flagrant violations of good taste might have been prevented. But when one remembers how little the public cares about the matter, how little the Institute has been able to accomplish on other occasions, and how little wisdom or right professional feeling some of its prominent members at least showed lately in the matter of the Capitol at Albany, it is easy to believe that nothing could reasonably have been hoped for from a body so divided, and so little certain of itself.

Our people must suffer from their own ignorance of the principles of art and from their indifference to it. New-York, for example, is a spectacle to the world with her State Building, which would find a fitting place in some mushroom village on Long Island or in Jersey, set up as the show place of some speculating land company, and used, until some fellow made rich by shoddy or liquor selling should be found to buy it, for a Summer fly and musquito haunt or a Sunday dance house. No house on the grounds is so bad as the New-York State House, and we believe we have to thank for it Mr. Frank Leslie and a Saratoga architect. It is unfortunate too that this building of ours stands next to the three attractive, well-designed, well-built English houses, put up at the cost of the British Government, designed by one of the best of the new men in architecture, and furnished throughout, papered, carpeted, curtained, in accordance with the style now in vogue in England. There is hardly anything which the English have done in connection with this Exhibition that does them more credit or will excite greater interest than these houses. They will show to vast numbers of people who long to see it, the principles of taste in building and furnishing that have been much written about of late, both here and in England, put into practical shape, and it will be nothing surprising if it make an important revolution in our notions on these subjects.

We have enough clever architects among us to have got from one or another of them a good design for the Memorial Hall. There are good architects in Philadelphia who could have supplied such a design; but no, we must apply to Germans, who, begging the nation's pardon, are behind all Europe in their architecture, and so hide-bound and dreary in their devotion to a stale classicism and so-called Renaissance that absolutely no hope or life is in them. German architecture to-day is a kaleidoscope, and sculpture is little better. Put in a few pilasters, cornices, friezes, pediments, porticos, and domes, give the tube a turn, and you have a new design, good for any purpose, or good for no purpose in particular. The same for statues, a little drapery, some hair in fillets, a sandal or two, and some globes, compasses, torches, palettes, and banners for emblems, and you can breed arts and sciences as fast as they are wanted. One turn of the German kaleidoscope has given us the Memorial Hall, and another has made us the happy parents of the allegorical figures that surround and surmount the squat four-sided dome.

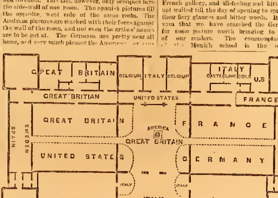
WITHIN THE WALLS.

The exhibition within the walls of this building and of its annex ought to have been the æsthetic crown and joy-giver of the whole display. Here, after surveying all that industry, ingenuity, and taste could do for the comfort and well-being of man as an animal, we should have sought the springs of delight in seeing how the soul reveals herself in beautiful and solemn ideals clothed in form and color. And this might have been ours to enjoy if some ill genius had not whispered delay and hesitation and doubt into the ear of almost every European people except the wide-awake English, and so made them keep their best at home. It is most disappointing and unwelcome to write it, but the truth must be told, that with the one exception of the English, the collection of pictures is the least satisfactory part of the whole Exhibition. And such as it is, so far from thinking it necessary to build an annex for the accommodation of the superfluity of works sent, the part of wisdom it seems to us would have been to have weeded and weeded and weeded until enough respectable pictures and statues had been obtained to fill the Main Building, and there to have rested content. As it is, the annex to Memorial Hall just represents so many more hundreds of square feet of mediocrity and impotence.

At the last moment of writing, too, the condition of the whole Art Department—with the exception of the English rooms in Memorial Hall, where all the pictures were hung and the rooms in order by Monday night, the American rooms in the Memorial Hall and one of the American rooms, the Italian and Netherlands rooms in the annex—is in so incomplete a state that no detailed review of it is possible. The French are discreditably behindhand; the Austrians on Monday night had not a single picture hung, and the Spanish and Portuguese and Brazilian and Belgian rooms are all in a state of incompleteness or actual chaos. Even the architectural decoration of the Central Hall of the Memorial Building was not finished on Monday, and it was difficult to see how it could be finished in time for the opening. It is a well lighted, well proportioned apartment, but utterly uninteresting in its architecture, and without the least bit of color on its cold plaster walls, covered with pilasters, friezes, caryatids, and other platitudes. With rich glass in the dome and with well designed color decoration on the walls this might have been a room that could have dispensed with the huge lump of sculpture by Mr. Nobody, his contribution to the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, and which by means of the usual buffalo with some Pall Mall Indians and a neat lot of emblems is supposed to typify America, and does it in that well-known German way that would have delighted the cockles of Prince Albert's heart. This mountain of Allegory could have been put no where else, but it is unfortunate that it dwarfs the Great Hall, and is not besides seen to a compensating advantage. In this Central Hall there is, besides some equestrian figures being set up in the corners, an altar of marble inlaid with mosaics, and there will probably be some pieces of sculpture besides those we have mentioned. The south-eastern angle of the Memorial Hall is divided among the Austrian, German, and French exhibitors. The north-eastern angle is given up to sculpture of these nations and to some private exhibitors—in one of the rooms is Wagner's "Chariot Race," well known by the engraving and the photograph. The south-western angle is occupied by the English and American oil pictures with those of Sweden and Spain, and the north-western angle contains the works of deceased English artists, specimens of the products of the South Kensington School of Design, and English engravings, while the corridor on this side is filled with English water colors and smaller English oil pictures that could not so well be placed in the large room.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND SWEDISH EXHIBITS.

Of these collections the only ones that are ready at the time of writing are the English, American, and Swedish. This last, however, only occupies here the side-wall of one room. The Spanish pictures fill the opposite, west side of the same room. The Austrian pictures are stacked with their faces against the wall of the room, and not even the artists' names are to be got at. The Germans are pretty near all hung, and very much pleased the American [illegible] will be at the display their country makes. It almost succeeds in eclipsing the contribution of the Argentine Republic of South America or those of Canada and Sweden. In fact, to treat the matter seriously, the Germans make no creditable display. Not a single name of importance; hardly a single name known outside of Germany, or deserving to be so known, is represented on these walls. This is negative, but a positive criticism is that the Germans have succeeded in outdoing even Philadelphia in bad taste and want of tact by making this great Exhibition the medium of their brag over the German war. Not one, but two large pictures of the surrender at Sedan disgrace the German gallery, disgrace it as an art exhibition, and disgrace it as an exhibition of manners. Bad as the two are, they do not of course both together equal Rothermel's Battle of Gettysburg in badness, but though they are not, like it, as big as a church-door, yet they are enough, and more than enough. What makes the matter worse is that the German gallery opens directly from the French gallery, and ill-feeling and bitterness have not waited till the day of opening to sprout up with their fiery glances and bitter words. It has been in vain that we have searched the German Room for some picture worth bringing to the notice of our readers. The commonplace branch of the Munich school is the one chiefly represented—pictures which are probably sent here by their authors despairing of admission to the great exhibition going on this year at Munich, where for the first time in 30 years a display is being made of pictures contributed by artists from all parts of Germany. This concourse has drawn away all the works of the best German artists, who would, however, have perhaps taken the pains to make a better exhibition at Philadelphia if it had not been for the eleventh hour nature of all the foreign interest and belief in the undertaking. The only tolerable pictures in the German room are by Lasch, Korner, Graefe, Begas, Kauser, Wagner, Schauss, Becker, Meissner, Heger, Seibels, Meyer (of Wismar), Xylander, Dietz, Roths, Molnár, Oekel, Hirschfelder, and Korobeck. But few even of these are worth much attention. Meissner's "Ewe and Lambs" is a good picture, natural, and really well painted; Xylander's Sea piece is not bad, and Hirschfelder's "Lost Crucifix" is not without humor.

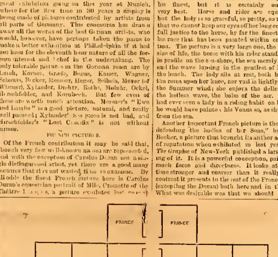


ART GALLERY (MEMORIAL HALL)

FRENCH PICTURES.

Of the French contribution it may be said that, though very few well-known names are represented, and with the exception of Carolus Duran not a single distinguished artist, yet there are a good many pictures that it is not wasted time to examine. By all odds the finest French picture here is Carolus Duran's equestrian portrait of Mlle. Croizette of the Théâtre Français, a picture exhibited last year at the Salon. Duran has painted so many fine portraits that it would not be safe to say this is his finest, but it is certainly one of his very best. Horse and rider are equally good, but the lady is so graceful, so pretty, so intelligent, that we cannot keep our eyes off her long enough to do full justice to the horse, by far the finest animal of his race that has been painted within our recollection. The picture is a very large one, the figures the size of life, the horse with his rider standing almost in profile on the sea-shore, the sea merely indicated, and the wave lapsing in the gentlest of lines along the beach. The lady sits at rest, both hands upon the reins upon her knee, her veil is lightly stirred by the Summer wind; she enjoys the delicate peace, the listless wave, the balm of the air. If Apelles had ever seen a lady in a riding habit on horseback, he would have painted his Venus so, as she came up from the sea.

Another important French picture is the "Rizpah defending the bodies of her Sons," by Georges Becker, a picture that brought its author a good deal of reputation when exhibited in last year's Salon. *The Graphic* of New-York published a large engraving of it. It is a powerful conception, painted with much force and directness. It looks at the same time stronger and coarser than it really is by the contrast it presents to the rest of the French pictures (excepting the Duran) both here and in the annex. What was desirable was that we should have had either the famous Frenchmen, the Gérômes, Meissoniers, Fortunys, Regnaults, and the rest well represented here, or else the young men who will be famous in another ten years. Either one of these or both. But neither is represented. The famous men are not seen at all, and of the strong young men, nobody is here but Becker. It is remarked, however, that the French have taken no interest in the Exhibition. Even in the Main Building they make a poor show. Far better than the erection of a statue in our harbor of New-York would have been a full and generous display on the part, not of individuals, but of the Nation of all they have accomplished in the Fine Arts, the Industrial Arts, and in Manufactures. They might have taught us a thousand things, improved our standards, and given a great impetus to their own industries and arts by a proper participation in this Exhibition; one, let us assure them, which will prove in the end to be, not perhaps the greatest, but one of the greatest, that has yet been seen.



ANNEX TO ART GALLERY.

AMERICAN PICTURES.

We hesitate to speak of the American pictures, because our disappointment, our mortification, are so great and so sincere in what has been accomplished that we do not like to give expression to them. Surely what we ought have hoped to see here was not only all that had been accomplished during the lapsed hundred years of the Republic, but what is the result of all our labor in that time. Yet, with very few exceptions, there is nothing here but a profuse display of things we ought long since to have left behind—a painful dragging back to the light of hundreds of things we had all of us gladly forgotten. The very last result, except in one or two instances, and in the water-color section, the work of our young men studying abroad, is not here. Perhaps it does not exist! Perhaps there is no result! Be it so, then; let us hope that in the next decade something may be accomplished to make a revival of such a show of fossils as this impossible. The main room, containing that part of the exhibition of American pictures that is in Memorial Hall, has at one end Rothermel's "Battle of Gettysburg," and at the other Thomas Hicks's "Gen. Meade." American art has never sunk lower than these two pictures, and the taste of the Philadelphia Superintendent is shown by his giving to them the places of honor. As if this were not enough, the picture that faces us on entering the room is Mr. Henry Peters Gray's "Venus Receiving the Apple," but then it must be cheerfully acknowledged that Mr. Gray put into this picture all he knew when he painted it, and did earnestly strive to make a picture as good as Titian. Mr. Page has not been deterred by the innumerable laughter of the public from sending his "Shakespeare" that was in last year's exhibition of the Academy; and in general, if any one of us has painted a very bad thing, he has taken pains to rake it out of its hiding-place and send it here. But many of our artists have sent their best pictures. Whittredge and Smillie, Perry and McEntee, S. R. Gifford, and Swain Gifford, and Tiffany; Miller, D. Johnson, Eastman Johnson, La Farge (the much-talked-of St. Paul by this artist appears here for the first time), Wordsworth Thompson, John Weir, Toby Rosenthal—in short, all the familiar American names are here, and one gets a complete notion of what American art has accomplished up this time, and where it stands, if you look only at the surface. But, what is being thought, attempted, done, by the youngest is not to be known from what is seen on these walls, nor has any single man, so far as we can learn, painted a picture expressly for this Exhibition to show his countrymen the best that he can do under the spur of love of his art and love of his native land.

In the annex there are some large pictures by American artists. Mr. La Farge's "St. Paul," and his "Boy and Dog," with a large landscape by Whittredge. Robert Weir's "Taking the Veil," a huge allegory by Cole, Ritchie's "Death of Lincoln," Huntington's "Old Man Reading to Girls," Oertel's "A Rock in the Desert," Hays's "Buffalo," Vaini's "Italian Lady with the Head of Her Rival," and Pauwels' (of Antwerp) "America and Europe," a sort of Leutze allegory, only better painted, very instructive with its reminiscences and changed relations, Lincoln and Washington glorified above, and below, Beecher on one side standing for America's welcome to those athirst for intellectual and spiritual freedom, and on the other Colfax benign and smiling welcoming the boys with the votes for such freedom as he and his likes had to give. The Boston school makes a moderate show, but Boston's best is her past—her Copleys—fine examples the "John Hancock" and the "Mr." and "Madam," "Boylston" from Cambridge, her Gilbert Stuarts, and her Allstons, all these are in the annex.

Of the English pictures in the Memorial Building it would take all our space to speak fitly, and we shall hope to make a worthy review of her Art hereafter. No such exhibition of what is being done in England to-day has ever, we are told, been made in any foreign country. It far surpasses the French Exhibition of '67 and the Vienna of 1873. Certain it is, we have never begun to see so many English pictures in this country as are here in Philadelphia to-day. It will be at once inspiring to the lover of Art to run over this galaxy of names, and will justify our abstinence from any hasty review of them. One room is devoted to the deceased masters, and this is the only unsatisfactory portion of the English exhibition. Here, however, are a fine Reynolds, his portrait by himself, lent by the Royal Academy; a Gainsborough, but not his best, though a large picture, a portrait of the Duchess of Richmond; "Dolbadden Castle," by Turner; "The Lock," by Constable; Mulready's "Village Buffoon;" Zoffany's "Meeting of the Members of the Royal Academy—the Life-School;" Landscapes by Creswick, Calcott, Stanfield, Wilkie's "Boys digging for a rat," Owen's "Boy and Kitten," Opie's "Hannah More," Maclise's "Macbeth," Northcote's "Marriage of the Young Princes," "Portraits," by Lawrence, Hilton's "Rape of Ganymede," Etty's "Nymph and Satyrs," Barry's "Adam and Eve," Rigaud's "Samson," and Frith's "Marriage of the Prince of Wales," with two pictures by West (coals to Newcastle, in Philadelphia), lent by the Queen. Here are many great names, but the works they are signed to are disappointing in most cases, and we think it would not have been difficult to have got better examples of Turner, of Mulready, of Gainsborough, of Wilkie, of Constable. Still, let us not be too exacting.

ENGLISH MODERN ROOMS.

The main English modern room contains three fine Frederick Leighton's—"Summer Moon," "The Court of the Jew's House at Damascus," and "The Slinger." With the exception of the last, all Leighton's qualities as an artist and a poet are revealed in these pictures, which show him one of the finest painters of modern times. His "Summer Moon" is a masterpiece of purest ray serene. Then come Watts's Portraits of Leighton and Millais; Holman Hunt's curious Portrait of himself; a charming study of a child by Millais; a noble Sea-Shore by H. Moore, and another as fine but in a wholly different way, by John Brett, with still another by Colin Hunter, "Trawlers Coming Ashore"—these three not matchable in their kind in any other country. Then there are at least five Alma Tademas, one as fine as another, "The Vintage Festival," "The Mummy," "The Sick Girl," "The Connoisseur," and a scene or series of scenes out of the Niebelungen cycle, these last two in water color. Prinsep's "Cleopatra," the "Minuet," and, best of all, "After the Battle—La Vendée;" J. C. Hook, a first-rate example, "Down to the Mine;" J. F. Lewis "The Prayer of Faith;" Fildes's "I Met a Maid from Milking," Wallis's "Stone-Breaker," Clark's "Sick Child"—a little masterwork, Boughton's "Canterbury Pilgrims," Calderon's "Half-Hours with the Best Authors," F. Holl's "Mother is Gone" and "I am the Resurrection and the Life"—almost cruelly moving pictures; Geo. D. Leslie's, "I sent Thee late a Roseate Wreath," a charming example; two surprising drawings by Jopling, of whom we had not heard, but whose "Flossy," a portrait of a young girl, and "Winter," are painted with great life and expression, and with a delightful solidity and transparency of execution. Other names, a Louis Haghe, who sends a fine "Interior of the Sistine Chapel," Miss Mutrie (both the sisters), who show their Flower Pieces, and no one ever painted flowers better; McWhorter's "Out in the Cold;" Bouvier's "Circe and her Swine;" J. D. Linton's "Foot Washing," fine every way, color, drawing, character, composition; and Landseer's "Sick Monkey," one of the best pictures he ever painted, and a great treat to see. Here, too, are Pettie's "Touchstone and Audrey," Orchardson's "In a Gondola" and "Prince Hal and Poins," Sant's "Whittington," and two decorative panels by Poynter. We regret greatly the absence of any specimen of the work of the late Frederick Walker—what better tribute to the early loved and lost than to have sent a fine work of his to make him a new fame in a new land?—nor does the small specimen of Mason—another great loss for England—sweet as it is, satisfy those of us who have heard about him, but know no way to learn what he was.

If the English had not shown themselves prompt to the fore in everything connected with the Exhibition, it might be worth while to emphasize the fact that their Fine Art Department has been exceptionally well managed from the start. The pictures are hung with great taste, judgment, and fairness; the inferior works are so few they make no impression, and every good work is made to tell. It is to be wished that the English water colors had not been obliged to be hung in the corridor, but they are as well off there as possible under the circumstances; only it will be absolutely necessary to guard them from the meddling hand and the appreciative pokes and flourishes of canes and umbrellas in the hands of enthusiastic picture lovers.

The Swedish pictures are so stupid and uninteresting in the Memorial Hall that 'tis mere charity to pass them by without notice. We only single out a good, strong portrait by G. Rosen, and "Spirits Rising from the Water," delicate and imaginative, by A. Malmström.

The Spanish side of this room contains some good specimens of Morales, Ribera, Cano, Murillo, with a tryptich by some German artist, either executed in Spain, as declared, or else brought there in very early times. The modern pictures are not very encouraging, but there is a truly noble picture by Alejo Vera, painted in Rome in '62, "The Burial of St. Lorenzo," which deserves particular mention. It has genuine religious feeling of a high order. Other works by E. Lucas, a singular imitator of Goya, by Pablo Gonzalvo's Interior of the Church La Seo, in Saragosso, and a painting by Agrasot, an artist known to us only by his water-colors, make up a collection that is, we fear, only too adequate a representative of what the Spain of to-day can do in Art.

THE ANNEX.

In the annex, the only collection besides the American that shows any completeness is the Italian, and the pictures there do not deserve that we should detain our readers a single moment in noticing them. There is not one that rises to the level of mediocrity. The chief strength of Italy is in the swarm of marble figures, little and big, tragic, pathetic, comic, that her workmen in marble have sent us. These are not, of course, sculpture, nor has any sculptor of repute or name, much less of fame, no Dupré, nor Fedi, nor Vela, any representation here. But these queer, mocking, extravagant, bizarre figurines, that smirk and grin and mop and mow in a white cloud all round two large rooms, and fill to overflow one big hall and a long corridor, make such a show of ingenuity misplaced and distorted fancy, as would, if there were any connection between art and morals, make us have uneasy thoughts for our Italy. This is a far remove from the days of Mino and Donatello, of della Robbia and Ghiberti, and if, as Mr. Ruskin would doubtless assure us it is, this be all owing to the influence of Michaelangelo, we should yet declare that though here the art of the statuary touches bottom, and is deeper down in silliness and affectation and impotent yearning after grandeur, than ever plummet sounded, there is for all, something in this dramatic skill, this power to express emotion and feeling, even though they be about trifles—something more than a suggestion of a higher flight possible, a return to the glorious days of the glorious master—in a future, perhaps not far removed.

A SWEDISH EXPLORER.

PROF. NORDENSKRÖLD'S VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Having learned from a recent letter that Prof. A. E. Nordenskröld of Stockholm, Sweden, the celebrated Arctic explorer, will visit Philadelphia on or before the 24th of this month, and as he is one of the most noted of the scientific men of the North of Europe, I desire to present to your readers a brief account of his history. Adolf Erik Nordenskröld was born in Helsingfors, Nov. 18, 1832. In 1858 he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy in Stockholm, and between 1859 and 1868 took part in four Arctic expeditions, in the last of which he succeeded in ascertaining the more precise position of Spitzbergen. From 1870 to 1872 he was a member of the Swedish Chamber, and in 1870 explored Greenland, going further into the interior than any previous scientific traveler. In July, 1872, he was placed in command of an Antarctic expedition. His reports have been very numerous and extensive, and have added greatly to the scientific information previously obtained from the Arctic regions. He is foreign corresponding member of the Geological Society of London, and member of many of the learned societies of Europe. It is to be hoped that our people will do honor to the eminent men of science who visit our shores. H.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1876.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The Centennial Exhibition may be looked upon as a natural outgrowth of the Universal Exposition held at Paris in 1867. That affair was much the most extensive international exhibition ever held up to that time, and its brilliant success produced a marked impression throughout the civilized world. Austria took immediate measures to rival it, and carried out her ambitious plans six years later at Vienna. Among the many Americans who saw the wonderful show on the banks of the Seine there were many who expressed a desire to see an enterprise of the kind attempted in their own country. It is believed that Gen. C. B. Norton of New-York, one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, was the first who suggested the idea of a World's Fair to commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence. This he did while viewing the preparations for the exposition in the Champs de Mars in company with Mr. Dudley S. Gregory of New-York, in the Summer of 1866. His plan was to hold the exhibition in Central Park. Mr. Gregory returned in the Fall and laid the matter before the American Institute, but it does not appear that any action was taken. The next agitation of the question was in June, 1868, when at a meeting of Massachusetts exhibitors at Paris, held in the Music Hall, Boston, for the distribution of the awards forwarded by the French Government to this country, Dr. C. J. Jackson offered a resolution in favor of an international exhibition in Washington, to open July 4, 1876. After some speech-making the resolution was adopted. In the Fall of the same year a meeting to forward the project was held in Chickering Hall under the chairmanship of Dr. G. B. Loring. A committee of nine was appointed, but there the matter ended. There was a good deal of discussion in the newspapers at the time, in which the defects of Washington as a place to hold a great fair in midsummer were set forth. A movement was set on foot by the people of Washington to induce Congress to appropriate money enough to give vitality to the enterprise, but it came to nothing.

New-York had failed to appreciate the grandeur and importance of the project. Washington had a livelier comprehension, but was too poor to do anything that involved expenditure. It now remained for Philadelphia to come forward. In 1869 Mr. Richard Muckle of *The Philadelphia Ledger* wrote a letter to President Grant, urging the holding of a World's Fair in the city where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and this letter, widely published and commented upon, fairly set the ball in motion. Soon after it appeared the Franklin Institute and the Academy of Fine Arts memorialized Congress on the subject, and the City Councils appointed a Centennial Committee. In February, 1871, a committee from the New-Jersey Legislature visited Philadelphia to confer with the Councils, and in April a delegation from Virginia came on the same errand. At the instance of the Pennsylvania members, Congress took up the question in the session of 1870-71, and on the 3d of March passed an act "to provide for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania in the year 1876." Under this act 100 Commissioners were appointed; but it was found impossible to assemble a quorum of this unwieldy body, and the organization was changed by a supplementary act providing for one Commissioner and one alternate from each State and Territory appointed by the President on the nomination of the Governors. No money was appropriated. In June, 1872, Congress passed another act creating a separate corporation, called the Board of Finance, to raise funds by subscriptions throughout the country and to take entire charge of the finances of the Exhibition, which was made a stock concern, with a capital of $10,000,000 in shares of $10 each. Large subscriptions were at once obtained from the citizens of Philadelphia. The State of Pennsylvania appropriated $1,000,000; the City of Philadelphia, $1,500,000; the State of New-Jersey, $100,000; and the States of Delaware, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut, $10,000 each. Subscriptions amounting to about $250,000 were subsequently raised in New-York City. The business men of the New-England States also contributed, but the West gave almost nothing, and the South nothing. The aggregate amount spent by foreign countries for the Exhibition is about $2,500,000.

On June 26, 1873, Gov. Hartranft informed the President that provision had been made for erecting the buildings. Upon that information the President, on July 3 of the same year, issued his proclamation declaring that the Exhibition would be held in 1876. Secretary Fish on the 5th of July informed the representatives of foreign nations of the Exhibition, and invited them to participate. Formal acceptances were received before the beginning of 1876 from Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Norway, Egypt, Denmark, Turkey, Switzerland, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, Australia, Canada, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Columbia, Liberia, Orange Free State, Equador, Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras. March 3, 1875, Congress appropriated $505,000 for the arrangement of an official Government display, of which $150,000 was to be appropriated for the erection of a special building for the Government Exhibition. On the 4th of July, 1873, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park formally conveyed 450 acres of land at Lansdowne, in the Park, for buildings and other purposes of the Exhibition.

In 1873 the Commission sent Prof. W. P. Blake of Connecticut to the Vienna Exhibition as a Special Commissioner to study and report upon it. The General Director, Mr. A. T. Goshorn, also made a thorough examination of that fair. Ground was broken for the Exhibition buildings July 4, 1874. Machinery Hall was completed in November, 1875, Horticultural Hall and the Main Building in January, 1876, and Art Hall and Agricultural Hall in April. In February of this year Congress appropriated $1,500,000 to complete the payments for the buildings, and thus enabled the Commission to open the Exhibition free from debt.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The direction of all that relates to the organization and management of the Exhibition except the financial department is vested by act of Congress in the Centennial Commission, composed of one Commissioner and one alternate from each State and Territory. When assembled, the Commission forms a legislative body in which each State and Territory has one vote. As it holds but one meeting a year unless called together in extra session by its President, the Commission vests its powers in an Executive Committee that acts as a Board of Control. This Committee is composed of the following members:

Daniel J. Morrell, Pennsylvania, Chairman.
Alfred T. Goshorn, Ohio.
N. M. Beckwith, New-York.
Alexander R. Boteler, West Virginia.
Richard C. McCormick, Arizona.
John Lynch, Louisiana.
Charles P. Kimball, Maine.
Samuel F. Phillips, North Carolina.
George B. Loring, Massachusetts.
Frederick L. Matthews, Illinois.
Wm. Phipps Blake, Connecticut.
James E. Dexter, District of Columbia.
J. T. Bernard, Florida.

The executive officers of the Exhibition are as follows:

President,
Joseph R. Hawley.
Vice-Presidents,
Orestes Cleveland,
John D. Creigh,
Robert Lowry,
Thomas H. Coldwell,
John McNeil,
William Gurney.
Director-General,
Alfred T. Goshorn.
Secretary,
John L. Campbell.
Assistant Secretary,
Myer Asch, Philadelphia.
Counselor and Solicitor,
John L. Shoemaker.

There are nine bureaus, under the authority of the Director-General, for managing the details of the Exhibition. Their titles and the names of their superintendents are as follows: Foreign, Director-General Goshorn and Myer Asch; Installation, Henry Pettit; Transportation, Dolphus Torrey; Machinery, John S. Albert; Agriculture, Burnett Landreth;

See Seventh Page.

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TO LET.—To one or two gentlemen, a back PARLOR, neatly furnished, with all conveniences. Apply 322 West 42d st.

THREE OR FOUR PERSONS CAN BE handsomely accommodated in a small family that will insure a good home. 42 West 26th-st., near St. James Hotel. Terms moderate.

WHO is looking after a handsome, newly furnished PARLOR FLOOR, three ROOMS, and superior BOARD, in brown-stone house, within 5 minutes' walk of Fifth Avenue Hotel? Address INVESTIGATE, Tribune Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

5TH-AVE., 206 MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegant parlor floor, with every convenience, with or without private table; also parlor and bedroom, second story.

9 WEST 21ST-ST.—Third story, extension square room, with board; location, house, and appointments desirable; room very pleasant; also small room on fourth floor.

11 WEST 30TH-ST.—Second-story FRONT ROOMS with BOARD; terms moderate; references required.

14 WEST 28TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished ROOMS TO LET, singly or en suite, with or without board.

25 WEST 26TH-ST., near St. James Hotel.—Handsomely furnished ROOMS, single or in suites.

27 WEST 16TH-ST. — Handsomely furnished ROOMS TO LET, with first class board; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen; references required.

49 WEST 16TH-ST., bet. 5th and 6th-aves.—Large and small ROOMS, nicely furnished, to let, with or without board, transiently or permanently.

50 WEST 28TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished ROOMS TO LET, to gentlemen, without board. References given and required.

341 WEST 34TH-ST., between 8th and 9th aves.—Few choice BOARDERS wanted; home comforts, house, table, location, &c., first-class; half block from Elevated Railroad, 34th-st. cars pass the door; best references given and required; terms reasonable.

364 WEST 32D-ST.—First-class BOARD in an American family; two large rooms, water, gas, both rooms; also two hall rooms; near elevated road.

$6 TO $14 per WEEK for ROOMS and BOARD—Hot and cold water; parties wishing to furnish their own rooms taken at a reduction. 330 West 36th-st.

East Side.

AT 50 IRVING-PLACE.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, reference.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, every convenience, also two large nicely furnished rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only; private family, references exchanged. 147 East 18th st., near Irving-place.

A SMALL private family, occupying a fine stone house in one of the best locations on Lexington ave., near 39th-st., would LET two suites of ROOMS, with BOARD, to one large family or two small ones. Address M. A. L., Tribune Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

ONE BLOCK from Madison-square, 119 East Twenty-third st., ROOMS with BOARD; house and appointments first-class, terms moderate, references exchanged.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE on parlor floor and third floor front, overlooking the square, also one single ROOM, table and attendance first class, hot and cold water in all rooms. Mrs. KENT, 26 and 28 East 23d-st., Madison square.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET—In suites or single, at 31 Madison ave., opposite the square.

1ST and 2D FLOOR to rent, with BOARD, en suite or singly; private table if desired; also other rooms; reference exchanged. 106 and 108 East 21st-st.

38 EAST 20TH-ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, private bath, closets, &c., with PRIVATE TABLE, or without board. ROOMS for gentlemen. References.

104 LEXINGTON-AVE., between 27th and 28th-sts.—Large, handsome ROOMS; superior board; brown stone house; all conveniences; city telegraph lines, best references; prices reasonable; small household.

110 MADISON-AVE., near Madison-square.—Permanent and transient BOARD.

112 EAST 24TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished ROOMS with BOARD at reduced prices.

129 EAST 27TH-ST., between Lexington and 4th aves.—Large, handsome, front, sunny, second floor ROOMS; superior board, brown stone house; city telegraph lines, &c.; best references.

134 EAST 40TH-ST., one door from Lexington-ave.—TO LET—A neat furnished ROOM, to a gentleman, in a small private family.

Country Board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, 15 miles from New-York on the New-Haven Road, will LET two pleasant ROOMS, with BOARD, for four persons. Address ADVERTISER, Room 24, Cooper Union, N. Y.

A PRIVATE family can accommodate a number of BOARDERS, families or single, pleasant rooms, healthy location on a hill, three minutes walk from depot; terms low. Address Box 94, Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J., 50 minutes from city by New-Jersey Central Railroad; location healthy, and pleasant; no mosquitoes; 3 minutes' walk from depot; good table and well furnished rooms; terms moderate; good stabling, if desired. Apply at WESTFIELD HOTEL, on Broad-st., Westfield, N. J.

BOARD among the Mountains, pine groves, trout-brooks, quiet, retired; spacious rooms for families declining housekeeping; romantic walks and drives, unexceptionable references; prices moderate. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—Private family; beautiful scenery; pleasant location, a few miles from Lake Mahopac. Address ELTINO T. DEYO, New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD among the hills of Connecticut, three hours from New-York. For further particulars, inquire immediately of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, 112 and 114 Fulton st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A private family can accommodate four or five persons with BOARD for the Summer. Location pleasant and healthy. References exchanged. Address D. P. W., Stelton, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—First-class BOARD at a gentleman's country place, near Mount Vernon, thirty minutes from Forty-second-st., New-Haven Railroad; stabling if desired, plenty of fruit, vegetables fresh from garden, &c., location picturesque and healthy, splendid roads, terms moderate. Address K. D., Box 211, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FEW select BOARDERS can be accommodated with splendid ROOMS and first-class BOARD at a splendid residence in West Philadelphia, convenient to Centennial grounds. 105 South 34th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD at farm-house in Connecticut, 50 miles from N. Y., ground high, very healthy; $7 to $8 per week; children, $1 to $3. Address N. E. S., P. O. Box 778, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD among the mountains, 10 minutes from Central Valley Station, on Newburgh Short Cut Railroad; terms moderate. Address E. TITUS, Central Valley, Orange County, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR.—A party of adults can be accommodated with first-class BOARD in a house containing all the modern improvements, on Mountain ave.; stabling for horses if desired. Address MONTCLAIR, N. J., Post-Office, Box 218.

NEWPORT.—An exclusive cottage, large and airy, to one family, with BOARD, or would be divided in suites. Inquire at 2 Nassau-st., Room 6.

NEWPORT, R. I.—With BOARD to one family for the Summer, a pleasantly located HOUSE. For particulars address Mrs. ROBINSON, 31 Madison ave.

PHILAD'A.—THE GOLDEN SWAN now open for first-class BOARDERS; 3 minutes' walk from Mount Airy station, Chestnut Hill railroad trains direct to Centennial Grounds. Send for circular.
S. S. HAMES, 2,123 Green st.

PREMIUM POINT, the finest location on the Sound, and absolutely healthy.—Mrs. BROWN, formerly of Budd's Lake, will open May 15 her select family BOARDING HOUSE. Grove, beach bathing, boating, fishing. Apply to Dr. BROWN, 134 West 45th st.

SUMMER BOARDERS can now secure BOARD and large, pleasant ROOMS. Address E. W. PEASLEE, "Rural Home," Ayer, Mass.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

A YOUNG Physician wants ROOMS suitable for office and sleeping, furnished, located between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second-sts., Third and Park-aves. Address, with terms, M. D., Tribune Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—In a farmer's family; five persons, three rooms, one hour's ride from N. Y., with accommodations for horses. Address, with full particulars, Box 2,617, N. Y. P. O.

Hotels.

HOTEL AUBRY,
WALNUT-ST., from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth sts.,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
WILL OPEN APRIL 15, 1876.
Distant only 1,500 feet from
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
Passenger cars for Centennial Grounds pass the door every few minutes.
Restaurant unexcelled in quality.
Billiard Room, with nine Collender Tables.
Accommodations unsurpassed. Address
JAMES T. STOVER, Manager.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Forty-first-st., between Girard and Elm-aves.,
near the East entrance of the Main Building,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. & H. STORCH, Proprietors.
Accommodations for 200 persons for lodging, and for 500 for boarding.
Imported Wines and Liquors.
Branches: S. W. corner of Thirty-ninth and Market-sts., and 14 North Third-st.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
FORTY-SECOND-ST.
AND COLUMBIA AND ELM-AVES.,
OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING,
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.
This elegant fire-proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates.
P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

Hotels.

WEST END HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
CHESTNUT, BELOW SIXTEENTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
C. T. JONES, Proprietor,
LATE HOFFMAN HOUSE
and
ST. JAMES, NEW-YORK.

Summer Retreats.

A.—NEPTUNE HOUSE,
NEW-ROCHELLE, ON THE SOUND.
Thirty-five minutes from 42d-st. Depot; good boating, bathing, and fishing; will open May 13, 1876. S. C. BARR.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SUMMER RESORTS ADVERTISE IN THE HOME JOURNAL.
Twenty-five cents a line. Five lines, three months, $13.
Check to MORRIS PHILLIPS & Co., 3 Park place, N. Y.

A.—
THE REST CURE.

The celebrated establishment known as OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE, DANSVILLE, New-York, having had a resident Winter family of over 150 persons, who came to it from 24 States of the Union and Canada, is now ready to receive guests for the Spring and Summer. It is the grandest place in America for overtasked thinkers, worn-down business men, tired-out teachers, enfeebled clergymen, debilitated women, and constitutionally delicate children to come and gather up vigor of body and brain.

For all persons who, long sick, have failed to recover by medical treatment and would like to get thoroughly well by processes that are in strict accordance with the laws of life and health, it has not its equal.

Send six cents in postage stamps and get circular and fine steel engraving of the Cure and its cottages. Address, as above.
JAMES C. JACKSON.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
GREYLOCK HALL,
Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass.
Open June 15. Six hours from New-York.
Terms moderate.
Send for descriptive pamphlets, with references.
F. E. SWIFT, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, Newtown, Conn., one of the finest and healthiest old towns in New-England, not quite three hours' ride from New-York via Housatonic Railroad, situated on high ground, pure, wholesome air, and many beautiful drives. A few desirable rooms left. Address DOUGLAS FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

CENTENNIAL BOARDING-HOUSE, Chester, Penn.—The spacious buildings of Pennsylvania Military Academy, occupying an elevated site and commanding an extensive view of the Delaware River and surrounding country, will be opened during the Summer vacation, commencing June 20, for the accommodation of visitors to the Exposition. Hourly trains direct to Centennial buildings, 40 minutes' ride. Circulars on application. HYATT & CARTER, Managers.

COOPER HOUSE,
Cooperstown, N. Y. (foot Otsego Lake),
WILL OPEN JUNE 24, 1876.
Applications for rooms may be addressed to the proprietor as above until May 15; after that date plans of the hotel may be seen and rooms engaged at the Coleman House, Broadway and Twenty-seventh-st., N. Y.
W. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

DRS. WALTER'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Wernersville (near Reading), Berks County, Penn., is a cool and delightful resort for Summer boarders.

GLENWOOD HOUSE—Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, Penn., is now open for the season.
SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
Open May 1. Three miles from Water Gap, on high ground. Terms moderate.
For circulars and particulars address
J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Two hours from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad.
Accommodates 400 guests, fine lawn, Chalybeate water, band and music hall, perfect drainage, pure spring water, vegetables from our own garden, resident physician, no mosquitoes. Circulars at the Coleman House, 27th st. and Broadway.
COLEMAN & CARRIQUE.

NORWOOD HOUSE, Norwood, New-Jersey, twenty miles from New-York, opens May 20. Apply at the hotel or F. T. KEITH, 30 Nassau-st.

PROSPECT HOUSE, Bethlehem, White Mountains, N. H. Magnificent mountain scenery, on a farm, bowling, good livery, nice rooms, good sensible fare, $7 to $10 a week. GEO. W. PHILLIPS.

PAVILION HOUSE, RIVERSIDE, N. J., only ten miles from Philadelphia on railroad to New-York; hourly trains; coolest house in the State, large, airy rooms; excellent boating and fishing. Address N. S. READ, Riverside, N. J. Also, furnished cottage to rent for the season, $50 monthly.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, Amityville, Long Island, on the Great South Bay, will be OPEN May 1, liberal terms for the early season.
Messrs. E. C. KING & SON, Proprietors.

SUMMER VACATION in Berkshire, at Maplewood Hall, Pittsfield, Mass. A region of rare attractions. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

THE
GRAND UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Will reopen for the reception of guests
JUNE 1, 1876.

Since the close of last season extensive improvements have been made. A new ball room 80x90 feet, a spacious club house, and 125 first-class rooms have been added. By the construction of a complete system of waterworks, guests of this house will enjoy the luxury of PURE SPRING WATER IN THEIR OWN ROOMS.

These improvements and the magnificence with which the house has been refurnished throughout make it the most elegant and complete in all its appointments of any hotel in the world.

Private stables for the exclusive use of guests.

Orders for apartments received on and after May 1.

Address
GRAND UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
HENRY CLAIR,
WM. WILKINSON, } Managers.

WILL OPEN MAY 10.
RIGGS HOUSE,
PLUMER & SPOFFORD, Proprietors,
15th and G-sts., Washington, D. C.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.
This Hotel, with large additions and improvements, consisting of SEVENTY SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen, an additional dining room, a HOT and COLD SEA WATER BATHING establishment, &c.,
WILL OPEN EARLY IN JUNE.
Application for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, 52 Broadway, or at the Hotel.
PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

Situations Wanted—Males.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, cor. Thirty-first st., or 308 West Twenty-third st., cor. Eighth ave., 760 Third ave., cor. Forty-seventh st., at the HARLEM OFFICE, No. 2,381 Third ave., cor. One-hundred and twenty-fourth-st. (Harlem Savings Bank Building), up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

A GENTLEMAN of medical education is open to an engagement as tutor or traveling companion to an invalid; reference given. Address H. M. B., Box 12, Tribune Office.

AT MORISON'S oldest, largest, and most reliable SERVANTS' OFFICE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th ave., best class of Servants; also married couples and all kinds of Male Help now waiting for situations.

ALL KINDS OF MALE LABOR furnished on short notice. For particulars, address, with stamp, BOWERY BRANCH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 134 Bowery, New-York.
JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary.

A.—FREE OF CHARGE.—Hotels, farmers, families, &c., supplied with male help of every description free of charge, all nationalities constantly on hand. ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1,707 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

AGENCY OF PROTESTANT SERVANTS—For families, hotels, and others to get competent, civil, reliable servants (male or female) at very reduced wages; also good colored help, for city or country, at the large old established PROTESTANT BUREAU; no charge here of any kind until suited, 138 6th-ave., 4 doors above 10th st., N. Y., also Branch Office 1,008 Pine-st., Philadelphia.

CLERK, SALESMAN, &c.—I will accept any position where business experience and knowledge is required; correspondent, bookkeeper, manager, salesman, or anything where an American of ability and education can be useful and support a family, either in or out of the city. Address J. B., 308 West 23d st., Tribune West side Office.

COACHMAN.—Situation wanted by a strictly temperate young man as Coachman or Groom, good references. Address 494 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—By a married man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, willing and obliging; can furnish the best of references from first-class families in this city. Address P. B., Tribune Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A first-class Protestant coachman, married, with four years' excellent city reference from last place, wishes a situation; understands his business perfectly; city or country. Address W. C., Tribune Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A single man wishes a situation; country preferred; understands the management of horses, is a careful driver, will be found otherwise eminently useful; references. Address H. H., Box 160, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Situation wanted by a respectable Protestant man strictly temperate; willing and obliging; has always lived with the best of families; best of city references from past and present employer for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call or address W. W., 644 6th-ave.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—By a Swedish Protestant single man, age 30 years, who can drive horses and care cattle, milk, do plain gardening, mow lawns, &c.; willing to work; best recommendations. Call or apply at CARPENTER'S, 108 6th ave., near 9th-st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN (Protestant, single).—An experienced coachman and good plain vegetable gardener; will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; country preferred. Address JAMES, Tribune Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GRAND FAIR
in aid of the
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
OPEN DAILY FROM 12 M. TO 12:30 P. M.,
from May 2 to 13, inclusive.
PROMENADE CONCERT ON THE EVENINGS OF THE 8TH AND 10TH.
Bernstein's Full Orchestra every evening.
Loan Collection of choice Pictures.
Dinners and all delicacies of the season served in the Refreshment Department.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
OPERATIC PAGEANTRY.
STAR OF THE NORTH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10, appearance of the distinguished American prima donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
and the entire Kellogg English opera company, in Meyerbeer's Grand Opera and magnificent Military Pageant,
STAR OF THE NORTH.
Four hundred auxiliaries in the gorgeous spectacle.
SPECIAL PRICES.
Reserved seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents.
Miss KELLOGG will appear Wednesday and Friday evenings. SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. TOOKER'S BENEFIT May 18, a remarkable programme.

CHICKERING HALL.
Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW respectfully announces
A CONCERT ON TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1876.
The following eminent artists will appear:
Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Mr. ARBUCKLE,
Mr. CHAS. SIEDLER, Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN,
Mr. C. B. Ruttenber, the Harlem Mendelssohn Union.
Mendelssohn's "ATHALIE" will be performed.
Prof. A. G. ROGERS, Elocutionist.
Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
Tickets, including Reserved Seat, $1.
To be had at Pond's, 39 Union-square; Peters's, 843 Broadway; Schuberth's, 21 Union square; Ed. Hopkins, 30 East 14th st.; Martens Bros., 1,164 Broadway; Ridley & Co., 4th-ave. and 129th st., and at the Hall.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

TAMMANY HALL.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 10,
Dr. S. M. LANDIS,
The Philadelphia Tragedian,
Will make his last appearance in this city in his blood-curdling recital of
RICHARD THE THIRD.
Mr. Mortimer said to Dr. Landis, after the first performance of Richard:
"Doctor, for heaven's sake, get a wooden dagger; the way you flourish that sharp knife about is terrible. I have heard men say that they wouldn't be near you for all the world; you had better get a wooden dagger."

Situations Wanted—Males.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young colored man, is a good and careful driver, and understands his business; has first-class reference from last employer; his having sold out. Address D. J., Tribune Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—A young man who understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is an excellent groom and driver, would like a place in city or country, can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at ODELL'S AGENCY, 109 West 34th-st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—As coachman and groom by a Protestant single man who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to do other work if required; wants a situation; unexceptionable city reference; city or country. Address JACKSON, Tribune Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—A respectable Protestant married man would like a place in city or country; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a good driver and an excellent groom; four years' reference from last place. Inquire for W. C. at ODELL'S, 100 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN and LAUNDRESS.—An experienced Dublin man, can milk and do plain gardening, wife is a first class laundress, would like a cottage or room, both are Protestants; highest personal references. Can be seen for a week at present employer's. J. M., 100 Madison ave.

COOK—WAITER.—Wanted, by a French couple, a situation as cook and waiter, the man understands waiting, cleaning silver, and all pertaining to such duties, is willing to make himself useful in the country; the woman is a first-class cook, and very intelligent, best references. Call at JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, 602 6th ave., between 35th and 36th-sts.

GARDENER.—A smart young man wants an apprenticeship in horticulture with a competent person; is not green. Address M. G. W., Tarrytown, N. Y.

MARKET GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a man age 31 years, who can do all kinds of market and flower gardening; also, prune, bud, graft, &c., best recommendations. Call at CARPENTER'S, 108 6th ave., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—By a single Swedish man, aged 26 years, who can do gardening, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, mow lawns, repair walks, &c., best recommendations. Call at CARPENTER'S, 108 6th ave., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—A French young man would like a place in city or country, understands waiting, and willing to make himself useful; will go at moderate wages, and can furnish good references. Apply at ODELL'S AGENCY, 109 West 34th-st., corner of Broadway.

USEFUL MAN, &c.; COOK, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged 31 years; no children; man can do gardening, care horses and cattle, milk, and handy as carpenter, and wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; best recommendations. Apply at CARPENTER'S, 108 6th-ave., near 9th-st.

WAITER. — Wanted, a situation as head waiter for a small family hotel anywhere on Long Island Sound; I believe I can give satisfaction. Address N., 403 West [illegible] st.

WAITER, &c.—A young colored man of light complexion desires a situation as waiter or valet for a nice, or [illegible], strictly private family, can give good satisfaction for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Please to call or address STEVENS, care of the well known public caterer, George E. Greene, 103 West 28th st.

WAITER or BUTLER.—By a respectable man as first-class waiter or butler, understands his business perfectly; has first class reference (city) from his last place. Can be seen at market, 1,266 Broadway, bet. 32d and 33d-sts.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN—By a French young man, whom we know, in a private family, understands his duties thoroughly and willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish city reference. Apply at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., corner of Broadway, inquire for B.

WANTED—A home in the country for a bright, active, healthy American boy, aged 13 years; board and clothes expected for his services, and schooling during the Winter months. Address L. THOMPSON, 74 West 55th-st., New York City.

Situations Wanted—Females.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UP-TOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, cor. Thirty-first st., or 308 West Twenty-third st., cor. Eighth ave., 760 Third ave., cor. Forty-seventh st., at the HARLEM OFFICE, No. 2,381 Third-ave., cor. One-hundred-and-Twenty-fourth-st. (Harlem Savings Bank Building), up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

A YOUNG American lady desires engagement in store, baker, confectionery, as companion, or anything respectable, salary moderate; references. F. H. C., Tribune Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES and HOTELS wishing a good selection of HELP can find them at BLDELL'S, 310 and 342 4th-ave., where they have daily from 250 to 500 servants to select from. All orders promptly attended to.

A.—PHILADELPHIA.—Residents of Philadelphia and the vicinity promptly supplied with female help of every description, hotels, &c., liberally dealt with. ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1,707 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

AT ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 109 West 34th st., cor. Broadway, established 1859, MALE and FEMALE HELP of all nationalities, and for every capacity, constantly on hand. Hotels, boarding houses, and families supplied.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and sewing, and care a baby; can give excellent city references. Call at 338 East 12th st.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS — Two girls want situations as chambermaid and work in a laundry. 314 East 23d st.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at 18 West 10th st., where the best references can be given.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer; city reference. Call for two days at 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—By a neat, tidy girl, who is a good chambermaid and waitress, understands the care and cleaning of silver and glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at CARPENTER'S, 108 6th-ave., near 9th st.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS — By a neat, tidy, willing and obliging young woman, thoroughly experienced as chambermaid and a first class waitress, can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at ODELL'S, 100 West 34th st. and Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or HOUSEWORK.—A colored young woman would like a place in city or country; understands chamberwork; is a good waitress, and would do general housework in a private family; has excellent references. Apply at ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st.

COOK.—A young woman as good cook; can do all kinds of American cooking, has very good city reference. Call at 100 West 41st-st.

COOK.—A middle-aged North of Ireland Protestant as plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; city or country. Call at 109 West 41st-st.

COOK.—A good cook desires a situation in a private family, or would do the general housework of a small family, no objections to the country; best city references. Call for two days at 301 East 27th-st.

COOK.—An experienced and economical woman as cook in a private family, will take charge of a house in absence of the family; best city reference from last employer. Call 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A competent woman as first-class English cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, can take the entire charge of a kitchen, best city reference from her last place. Call at 34 West 40th st.

COOK.—A competent woman as first-class English cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, can take the entire charge of a kitchen; has unquestionable city reference. Call at 154 West 53d-st.

COOK, &c.—By two very capable English girls, with excellent reference; city or country; will do the family work between them and no grumbling, wages moderate. Call at No. 305 6th-ave., near 23d st., ask for Lizzie.

COOK and ASSIST IN WASHING—By a middle-aged Protestant woman, a short distance in the country, understands all kinds of good cooking, good city references. Inquire for E. W., at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two willing, industrious girls (sisters), who will do the work of a family between them; cook understands her duties; makes good bread and biscuit; chambermaid is neat and tidy, and good waitress, both have best recommendations. Call at CARPENTER'S 108 6th ave., near 9th-st.

Amusements.

GILMORE'S GARDEN. OFFENBACH.
For a Series of
TWENTY MONSTER CONCERTS,
Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, May 11,
On which occasion the renowned composer,
JACQUES OFFENBACH,
will make his debut in America,
ASSISTED BY 110 SKILLED MUSICIANS.
Admission .... One Dollar.
Sale of Tickets from 9 to 6 daily.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
23d-st., near 6th-ave. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. His Grace the Duke. The only Leon as Louise Cherrington. A brilliant Part First and Olio. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Seats secured six days in advance.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Twenty-third st. and Fourth ave.
THE FIFTY-FIRST
GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF
PAINTINGS
NOW OPEN.
DAY AND EVENING.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATER. 624 Broadway.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager
The greatest of all pantomimes, the original
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ORGAN CONCERT—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison ave. and 42d-st. Second season. Sixtieth Concert, Wednesday Afternoon, May 10, at 4 o'clock. Organist, SAMUEL P. WARREN of the Church of the Holy Trinity, N. Y. Vocalist, Miss SARAH WOOD, soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

PARK THEATER. Broadway and 22d-st.
THIRTEENTH WEEK.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
LAST NIGHTS
of Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S Humorous Comedy,
BRASS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. | OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY and 29TH ST.
WAMBOLD'S NEW SONG.
BIRCH on his way to the Centennial.
BACKUS' Imitations. HYMAN'S lecture.
Matinee SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER,
667 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The only first-class Variety Theater on Broadway.
TONY PASTOR'S STAR TROUPE.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

Situations Wanted—Females.

COOK.—A respectable girl as good cook in a private family; best city reference from her last place. No. 278 3d-ave., between 21st and 22d-sts.

COOK.—Situation by a cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; country preferred. Inquire at 47 East 14th st., between 10 and 12, for two days.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a neat young woman, a superior washer and ironer; excellent family cook, city or country; makes nice soups, meats, desserts, &c.; undoubted reference. Apply at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., corner of Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Miss BARBER would like a few more engagements with first-class ladies by the day, work done in the best manner. 745 6th ave., near 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker and family seamstress in a private family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would wait on ladies. 103 West 16th st.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker wishes some more engagements by the day, no objections to a few miles out of the city. Address DRESSMAKER, 760 3d ave. Tribune East Side Office.

EMPLOYERS wanting excellent colored servants, honest, sober, capable, and reliable, should call at the HOME BUREAU, No. 343 6th ave., between 32d and 33d-sts., best of hotel and restaurant cooks, head waiters, and others for every capacity that is to be filled, at the shortest notice.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS for city and country can be had at the LADIES' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, corner Forty-fifth st. and Broadway. Also, information as to first-class board. Mrs. CORCORANE, late Superintendent of the Ladies' Directory, Manager.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A girl to do general housework, is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, has very good reference. Call 109 West 41st-st.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A young girl to do general housework, is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references, city or country. Please call at 109 West 41st-st.

GOVERNESS.—A French lady of refinement, and well recommended, desires a position as governess in a family, or as a lady's companion for the Summer, from June to October. Family traveling preferred. Address L. H., TEACHERS' AGENCY, 1,707 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A competent American woman as housekeeper in a hotel or private family, or lady's nurse. Apply at 237 West 13d st.

HOUSEKEEPER—An experienced lady desires a position as housekeeper, or would take charge of children, or fill any place of trust, highest reference as to respectability and capacity. 144 East 37th st.

HOUSEWORK.—A young girl to do light housework and to take care of children, or chamberwork, has reference. Call at 109 West 41st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—A respectable girl, lately landed, wishes a situation to do light housework in a small private family. Call or address 315 East 60th-st., for two days.

HOUSEWORK—By a young Norwegian girl, with good reference, to do general housework, family cook and laundress, neat and clean in work, city or country. Call at 2 5 6th ave., near 14th st.

HOUSEWORK.—A respectable Protestant woman wishes to go out by the day or month, can do all kinds of family sewing, can cut and fit, and bring her own machine if required. 439 West 49th st.

HOUSEWORK—By an obliging, respectable Danish girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing; a good cook and laundress, and a neat, obliging person; understands milk and butter; city or country. Call at No. 566 6th ave., near 23 st.

HOUSEWORK.—Two Swedish girls want places in city or country, can do the whole work between them; are first-class in their department as cook, waitress, &c.; will go to any part of the country. Call 366 6th-ave., near 23d st.

HOUSEWORK.—A young woman would like a place in city or country; is a good bread baker, and is a good plain cook and laundress, can furnish good city references. Apply at ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st., near Broadway. References thoroughly investigated.

HOUSEWORK, or COOK, WASHER, and IRONER—By a German Protestant young woman; understands English and American cooking perfectly, makes bread, is a first-rate washer and ironer, very reliable, willing, and obliging, has best reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S BUREAU FOR GERMAN SERVANTS, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th aves.

LADY'S MAID.—A young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; would take care of grown children; would like to travel, or would take care of an invalid lady; city or country. Call at 109 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman as laundress, to go out by the day, or would take in washing, good city references; is willing and obliging. Call for two days, 1,129 2d ave.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as first-class laundress; understands doing up clothes in the neatest manner, no objection to the country, three years' city references from her last place. 107 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young woman, who is a good family laundress, can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do all fine garments and gentlemen's shirts in superior style, will go to the country, good reference. Call at CARPENTER'S, 108 6th ave., near 9th-st.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; dutes; can do up all kinds ladies' fineries in superior style, is a thoroughly experienced chambermaid; good reference. ODELL, 109 West 34th-st. and Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman as maid and seamstress; would see to grown children or would take care of an invalid lady and would travel; has seven years' city reference, city or country. Call 109 West 41st-st.

MIND CHILDREN, &c.—A respectable young girl to mind children and do light chamberwork, no objection to the country. No. 16 Livingston place, present employer's.

NURSE.—A Protestant girl as nurse; good reference. 429 West 17th st.

NURSE—By experienced person; can take entire charge and sew, no objections to traveling, good city references. No. 178 7th ave.

NURSE.—As nurse in a kind of sickness; no objection to attend either a gentleman or lady. Call or address Mrs. HAMILTON, 141 3d ave.

NURSE—A healthy, respectable young married woman as wet nurse; has her first baby; milk three weeks old, doctor's reference. 314 East 12th st.

NURSE.—A young girl as infant's nurse; can bring up a baby from its birth; has excellent city references; city or country. Please call at 109 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—A young American Protestant girl as nurse to growing children and make herself useful; satisfactory references given; city or country. 109 West 41st-st.

NURSE—By a German woman with many years of undoubted reference; is very capable, and willing to go to any part of the world. Call at 366 6th-ave., near 23d-st.

NURSE.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Call for two days at 306 West 56th-st., second floor.

NURSE—Wanted, by a respectable English person, a situation as child's nurse and to assist with sewing, would not object to travel; best of reference given. Apply at 48 West 14th-st.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID — A young American girl as nurse and chambermaid, and sew; city reference; can be seen for two days. 252 West 19th st., third floor.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—A German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; speaks German beautifully; has excellent reference, city or country. Please call at 100 West 41st-st.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS—By a respectable young woman, who understands the care of small or grown children, is also a good plain seamstress, and can furnish reference from last employer. Apply at ODELL'S AGENCY, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for M. K.

SEAMSTRESS.—Situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; or would do other light work; has good reference from her last place. Call or address No. 3 West 42d st.

USEFUL.—A North of Ireland Protestant young girl, who has lately landed, to make herself useful; is willing to be taught housework or any kind of work, is not afraid of work. Please call at 109 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—A young girl as first-class waitress, understands her business thoroughly, has city reference. Call at 100 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—An experienced waitress wishes a situation, understands her business in every respect, and is thoroughly reliable. Can be seen at 306 5th ave., present employer's.

Amusements.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
with NEW SCENERY and a FINE CAST, Messrs. Lancaster and Magnus's
NEW AMERICAN DRAMA,
entitled
CONSCIENCE.
Matinee on Saturday at 1.30.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In order to carry out the programme of
VARIETY AND NOVELTY
with which Mr. Wallack has designed to conclude the present season,
LONDON ASSURANCE
must shortly be withdrawn. The
LAST NIGHTS
of this brilliant comedy will therefore be
TO-NIGHT: WEDNESDAY, 10th; THURSDAY, 11th; FRIDAY, 12th, and SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING.
Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss IONE BURKE.
One of Mr. Dion Boucicault's best and most popular comedies,
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
will be the next production, and will be presented with a
CAST
in every respect equal in completeness and brilliancy to that of
LONDON ASSURANCE.

5TH AVENUE THEATER. 22D WEEK.
"PIQUE."
EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
FINAL NIGHTS.
22d Week, and 159th to 166th performance of
"PIQUE."
A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
SATURDAY NIGHT, May 13,
BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
A REMINISCENT BILL:
Serious Family. Pocahontas.

Lectures and Meetings.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 60th Annual Meeting of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor place, on THURSDAY, May 11, at 3.30 p. m., for the transaction of business.
CALEB T. ROWE, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION will hold its Annual Business Meeting THURSDAY, MAY 11, at 3½ o'clock p. m., at the rooms of the Society, 48 and 50 Bible House, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the presentation of the annual reports. The annual sermon before the Society will be delivered by Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., at the Broadway Tabernacle, SUNDAY EVENING, May 14, at 7½ o'clock.

THE 42d anniversary of the American Female GUARDIAN SOCIETY and HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS will be held in the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Madison ave., corner Fifty-third-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 3.30 p. m., Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., presiding. 300 children to be present. Addresses by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., and Rev. C. S. HARROWER.
The Annual Business Meeting in the HOME CHAPEL, 29 East Twenty-ninth-st., at 10 o'clock a. m.

THE NATIONAL and the NEW-YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATIONS will hold their Annual Conventions at Masonic Hall, corner Sixth-ave. and 23d st., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 10 and 11, at 10.30 a. m., 2 p. m., and 8 p. m. Addresses by MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN, the Misses SMITH of Glastonbury, CLEMENCE S. LOZIER, M. D., HELEN M. SLOCUM, LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, and many others.
Admission free.

Fine Arts.

ART NOTICE!
SAMUEL P. AVERY'S COLLECTION
of Oil and Water Color Paintings, Drawings, and objects of Art, imported during the present season and never before exhibited to the public, now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, and to be sold by auction on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, without any reservation whatever, at Clinton Hall Salesrooms, 7:30 o'clock.
This will be the only auction sale of the Averys this season.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE GREAT
ART GALLERY
in connection with the
SPLENDID FAIR
of the
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
is open at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
from 12 to 10 o'clock each day,
Will close May 13.

MEISSONIER,	DIAZ,
GEROME,	A. BONHEUR,
ZAMACOIS,	WILLEMS,
KNAUS,	MARCHETTI,
BOUGUEREAU,	SAINTIN,
PREYER,	LESREL,
MEYER VON BREMEN,	GIRARD,
BAUGNIET,	MERLE,
ESCOSURA,	KAEMMERER,
VIBERT,	COROT,
DETAILLE,	BOUGHTON,
TOULMOUCHE,	CABANEL,

PERRAULT,
and fine examples of all the BEST MODERN ARTISTS, forming the most elegant and valuable Gallery ever opened to the public.

TO PICTURE B[illegible]
THE GOUPIL GALLERY,
170 FIFTH-AVE., CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-ST.
MESSRS. M. KNOEDLER & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO GOUPIL & Co.,
respectfully beg to announce that they have rearranged their Galleries with a number of new and very choice paintings recently received, which, owing to the lateness of the season and an intended enlargement of their store, they are prepared to offer at very low prices, and respectfully solicit an early inspection.
The Galleries will be open, FREE, on and after MONDAY, APRIL 24, with
NEW PICTURES BY
KÆMMERER, PINCHART,
MUNKACSY, FLORENT WILLEMS,
LELOIR, P. C. COMTE,
INDONI, CAPOBIANCHI,
BAUGNIET, ESCOSURA,
AND MANY OTHERS.

Excursions.

TO CHARTER for EXCURSIONS—Saloon steamers WYOMING and WILLIAM COOK; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. ALDERNEY PARK, EXCELSIOR, ORIENTAL, RARITAN BEACH, COLD SPRING, and IONA ISLAND GROVES to let. Office, 31 West-st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Send for circular.
H. B. CROSSETT.

Musical Instruments.

A STEINWAY & SON rosewood PIANO-FORTE cheap for cash; also an elegant upright WINDSOR PIANO, cost $1,000, for $250, an elegant 8 stop NEEDHAM ORGAN, cost $3 0, for $150. Call private residence 120 West 23d-st., near 6th ave.

A LARGE STOCK of PIANOS, Square and Upright, to RENT or SELL cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (No. 165 Fourth ave.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S Upright and Square PIANOS are second to none; prices moderate. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Second-hand Pianos from best makers. New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 23 Union square.

LIGHTE & ERNST, old house of Lighte & Bradbury, offer their splendid PIANO FORTES at low prices, and on easy monthly payments, at 12 East 14th-st. Also Smith's AMERICAN ORGANS.

S. X. BALL & Co.,
No. 15 EAST 14TH ST.
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

$260.—AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.—10 new 7-octave Pianos, with full iron frame, overstrung bass, rosewood case and carved legs, for $260, and warranted. Terms of payment: $30 cash, remainder $10 monthly; 7⅓-octave do., for $280, $40 cash, $10 monthly; one do., with mouldings, $300, $50 cash and $10 monthly. Send for Illustrated Catalogue with this advertisement enclosed. Second-hand Pianos and Organs at great bargains. Warerooms, 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

Situations Wanted—Females.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl as waitress and chambermaid, understands her business thoroughly, has good city reference. Please call at 109 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl as excellent waitress or chambermaid, would assist in washing, best city reference. No. 915 6th ave., between 51st and 52d sts.

WASHING.—Ladies and gentlemen who wish to have their washing done in first class style can be accommodated. Call at 210 West 30th st., top floor, at the right; can give good references. Miss A. M. A.

WET NURSE.—A respectable woman desires to take a baby to wet nurse in her own house. No. 531 West 20th-st.

WET NURSE.—A married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her residence, will have a mother's care. 459 West 38th st.

Help Wanted.

WANTED—To take charge of trout brooks and work on a farm on L. I., man and small family; best of references required, terms monthly wages and a house. F. J. DEWOLF, Box 1,687, N. Y.

WANTED—An experienced middle-aged gentleman accustomed to selling goods to act as Agent of a Publishing House of standing, to such a party a very liberal arrangement will be made on salary and commission. Address for one week, HOME OFFICE, Box 1,407, N. Y. Post-Office.

WHY SUFFER?—Agents Wanted to introduce my Sewer Gas Trap, guaranteed to stop sewer gas and back water entering houses, causing contagious diseases from deadly sewer poisons, also, Ash-Vault, to do away with sidewalk ash and garbage nuisance. Rights for sale; send for circulars. WM. BEDELL, 985 8th-ave., N. Y. City.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RUBENSTEIN DIES IN HIS CELL.

EXHAUSTION OF VITALITY FROM DISEASE, INSUFFICIENT NOURISHMENT, AND FILTHY HABITS—NO SUSPICION OF SUICIDE.

While Deputy-Keeper Howard was pacing along the corridor leading to the cells for condemned prisoners in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, a few minutes before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, he heard a groan in the cell of Rubenstein, the condemned murderer. Looking in through the grating he saw the prisoner lying in a cramped and painful position. He spoke to him but received no answer, and calling an assistant he entered the cell. Rubenstein was on his bed in the rear of the cell in a half-sitting posture, his upturned face was ghastly pale and his eyes were fixed and glassy. The two men raised him up and placed him in a more comfortable position, but in a moment, without uttering a word, and without any convulsive movements, but gasping once or twice, he died.

Word was sent immediately to Sheriff Daggett, who ordered that Coroner Shepard and the family of Rubenstein should be informed of the death. The body was allowed to remain untouched for several hours, and it was viewed by scores of people who gained admittance to the jail. It was a shocking object. The frame was wasted to a mere skeleton, and the pallid flesh that remained was dirty and covered with vermin, the prisoner having refused most stubbornly to be washed or have his raiment changed. The death of Rubenstein did not surprise his keepers greatly, although at 7 a. m. he had appeared to be no weaker than at any time for several weeks. At that hour he had eaten his usual breakfast of bread and tea, and soon after he had gone to sleep. His death was the result of lung disease, aggravated by continued mental depression, filthy habits, and refusal to take sufficient nourishment. There were rumors that the wretched man had poisoned himself, but no cause for a suspicion of that kind was found.

Since the sentence of death was pronounced Rubenstein has been engaged night and day in devotions. These consisted of prayers, reading of psalms, and the wearing of the "twillin" and straps which bound him in a painful position for hours at a time. He has eaten very little and the least nourishing kinds of food. He became daily weaker and weaker, finally refused to take the nourishment prescribed by the jail physician, and his vitality was utterly exhausted.

The father and sister of Rubenstein came to the jail about noon, and the former performed some Jewish rites over the dead body of his son. Both exhibited the deepest distress. At 4 o'clock Dr. Shepard held a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that the immediate cause of death was a cavity in the upper lobe of the left lung, but that disease had been aggravated and hastened by a general want of vitality. The doctor said that if Rubenstein had eaten wholesome food and kept clean he would probably not have died from natural causes for years. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow morning at the jail, and afterward the body will be delivered to the father for interment.

Rubenstein was under sentence of death for the murder of Sarah Alexander on Dec. 12, 1875. On account of the atrocity of the crime and the fact that the murdered girl and her destroyer belonged to a class of Israelites, few in number, holding peculiar views and regulating their lives according to the Talmud and tradition, extraordinary interest was manifested in the case in the two cities and indeed throughout the whole country. Both Rubenstein and Miss Alexander had been regarded as very devout by the members of the Synagogue with which they were connected, and his observance of all the fast-days and the ceremonials of his sect excited for him great sympathy among his people. He was sentenced to be hung on March 24, but his counsel, after appealing ineffectually to several Judges, finally obtained a stay of proceedings, pending the argument for a new trial upon a bill of exceptions which had been allowed by Judge Brady. This argument was appointed for next Friday, before the General Term of the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie. Since the conviction of Rubenstein new and important evidence has been obtained by the police. It can be shown that the day before the tragedy Rubenstein arranged to get board for his victim in East New-York. Two persons have been found who saw Rubenstein in East New-York after he committed the deed, and another person was present when he washed the blood from his hands at a place where he stopped on his return to this city.

COL. IRWIN'S PAYMENTS.

HOW THE MONEY TO SECURE THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY WAS USED.

Richard B. Irwin testified yesterday in regard to the $750,000 which he is charged in the suit by Rufus Hatch with embezzling from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He said that according to a verbal direction of Mr. Stockwell, the President of the Company, he employed Hamilton G. Fant to use his influence in favor of the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill then pending in Congress. Fant reported to Irwin that Messrs. Eldridge, Voorhis, Kerr, and Shellabarger would be absent when the vote on the bill would be taken. Mr. Irwin understood that Mr. Kerr was confined to his house by sickness. [illegible] paid to an unknown man in Philadelphia [illegible] who received $35,000. The witness set forth in detail many payments to a number of persons for services in behalf of the subsidy and for campaign expenses. The officers of the Company, he said, did not know the precise manner of his disbursements, but he used it where he thought it would be of the most advantage. Mr. Schumaker received $300,000, and was to take charge of the bill in the House of Representatives. Mr. Schumaker reported that he employed several persons, among whom was Mr. Rice of Maine. William B. Shaw was paid $1,000; William S. Huntingdon, $1,000; Richard C. Parsons, $2,000; Gardner G. Hubbard, $2,000; to the general election campaign fund of 1872 was paid $30,000; Charles H. Sterrill received $16,500; Charles Abert at various times, $4,600; Benjamin E. Marlin, $2 600; and to William C. Ralston for campaign expenses in California was paid $25,000 in gold.

The evidence being all in, the case was adjourned until Thursday of next week.

THE HOBOKEN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

HOW THE CATASTROPHE OCCURRED—NAMES OF THE WOUNDED.

The first statements of the elevator accident on the West Hoboken street-car line on Monday evening seem to have been exaggerated. Car No 7 left the Hoboken Ferry at 7:45 p. m., and upon reaching the elevator, by which the cars are carried up to the Heights, the horses were driven forward upon it, but before the car was entirely upon the elevator the latter began rapidly to ascend the steep incline. The horses were thrown backward against the front of the car, which tipped to one side, and in a moment rolled over the edge of the embankment and fell 20 feet into the ditch below. The engineer reversed his engine immediately, but too late to prevent the accident. There were 25 persons in the car and upon the platforms at the time of the accident, of whom only three escaped unhurt. The following are the names of the injured: Mr Holbrook of Palisade-ave., legs broken; Francis Gehring of New-York-ave., shoulder-blade and several ribs broken, and it is feared he is internally injured; Julius Groebell of Hutton-st., supposed at first to be fatally injured; Julius Belta of No. 116 Washington-st., Hoboken, was crushed beneath the roof of the car, and at a late hour last night the physicians had given up all hopes of his recovery; Mrs. Catherine Hastings of No. 362 Palisade-ave., severely injured about the head; a nephew of Mr. Belta, severely injured, John Weichler of Hoenig's Hotel, supposed to be injured internally; Mrs. Meulken of No. 198 Hudson-st., Hoboken, picked up unconscious and carried home; U. Eichel of New-York, Michael Maslin of Jersey City, Conrad Busch, William Boessing, and Mrs. Dunn of Palisade-ave., slightly injured. Alderman Henry J. Powell, P. Scanlon, and the conductor, John Day, were on the platform, and escaped unhurt. The driver, Geo. Goritz, was slightly injured. One of the horses was badly injured, and had to be killed; the other was unhurt.

It was thought yesterday afternoon that all the injured persons would recover. The President of the Company, Mr. Bonn, and Superintendent Goeltz visited all the persons injured yesterday, and ordered that the best care and medical attendance should be furnished them at the expense of the Company. Various opinions are held as to the responsibility for the accident. The engineer, John De Lavoise, who starts the cars at the sound of a bell in his room, at the top of the incline, sounded by the platform man at the bottom, says that the bell sounded as usual. William Spence, the platform man, denies that he rang the bell, and says that if it rang the wires must have been acted upon by the atmospheric currents or jarred by the motion of the platform as the horses stepped upon it. The Company will institute a thorough investigation. In the mean time the track has been cleared and the cars are running as usual.

THE OFFENBACH CONCERTS.

PREPARATIONS AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—THE MUSIC OF THE FIRST EVENING.

Gilmore's Concert Garden is to be thrown open again to the public to-morrow evening, when will be given the first of the series of concerts under direction of the composer Jacques Offenbach. The programme for the evening consists, of course, entirely of Offenbach's music and is quite varied, consisting of overtures, marches, romances, waltzes, and promenades, and closing with a piece styled "Offenbachiana," arranged expressly for the occasion. Among the other pieces, the overtures "Vert-vert" and "De l'Ile de Tulipatan," the marche "Religeuse de la Haine," and the danse sauvage "Robinson Crusoe," are worthy of special notice on account of being performed for the first time in this country.

The Hippodrome has undergone a great change since Moody and Sankey left it. The floors and partitions have disappeared, showing once more the full outlines of the large hall. The side galleries remain, and are again supplied with rows of chairs and tables sufficient to accommodate several thousand people. The main entrances to the building are rustic porches, opening from Madison-ave. This end of the building is made to represent a sylvan retreat. Rustic arbors occupy the foreground, and behind is forest of evergreens, which almost hides two rustic stairways leading to the galleries. The opposite end of the hall is made to represent a large cave, full of little grottoes, from two of which issue cascades, leaping out over rocky ledges and falling into a lake which forms the floor of the cave. The musicians' platform occupies a space nearly in the center of the building, and between it and the ends of the hall are the circular basins of two large fountains. Around these run a number of gravel walks, bordered with grass-plots and evergreens. Here and there are vases with tropical plants, while the green tints of the grass and foliage are pleasantly relieved by many white statues of the gods and goddesses of antiquity. The walks are lined with benches, and near the fountains are many rustic seats.

ADDITIONAL CITY MARSHALS.

THE MAYOR COMPLETES THE LIST AND THE ALDERMEN CONFIRM.

At the adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen Monday afternoon the Mayor sent in the following names of appointees to the office of City Marshal for three years ending May 1, 1879: John Duggan, Daniel O'Brien, Matthew Beirne, John R. Farrington, Louis Levy, George Bouccesin, Thomas Cunningham, Patrick Daly, Patrick Feeney, Nathan Frank, Louis McDermott, Richard M. Lush. After an unsuccessful motion to adjourn, a recess was taken for ten minutes. When the Board assembled again the nominations were unanimously confirmed, with the exception of John R. Farrington. Alderman McCarthy said that serious charges have been preferred against Mr. Farrington, and at his suggestion the confirmation was laid over. It was afterward taken up, and Mr. Farrington was rejected by a vote of 16 to 4.

Later in the session the Mayor sent in the following appointments, all of which were unanimously confirmed, completing the list of City Marshals: George Hatzel, David Ullman, Thomas McGrath, John H. McCarty, Lawrence A. Curry, Patrick J. Hanbury, John T. Reilly, Abraham Barnard, Matthew Nugent, Richard Walsh, John C. Lyst, Dennis Galvin.

The Mayor's appointment of Lawrence Curry shows his independence of Tammany Hall and his disposition to select good men for office regardless of party interests. Mr. Curry was formerly deputy under Sheriff Brennan, in which position he proved to be of most efficient service.

A resolution, offered by Alderman Purroy, authorizing the construction of a sewer through Brook-ave., was laid over. The resolution covers about two miles of what is known as the Mill Brook sewer—the trunk sewer—in the recently annexed portion of the city, the total length of which when completed will be about four miles.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXPLOSION.

The scene of the explosion on Jersey City Heights is still visited by hundreds of persons daily. Until the official appraisal of the property destroyed is made its value can only be roughly estimated, but several prominent real estate owners and agents put the loss at $40,000. The President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Jersey City stated yesterday that the Board had been informed by the Corporation Counsel that it could undoubtedly investigate the explosion, and that possibly it alone had authority to make the inquiry. The contractor was allowed to keep stored only a limited supply of blasting powder, and it is stated that the magazine contained at the time of the explosion an amount far exceeding the limits. If this is proved, the officials believe that the responsibility for the accident and the liability for damages will be shifted from the City Corporation.

The Fire Commissioners have resolved to begin their investigation this evening, and have instructed the Clerk of the Board to issue subpœnas to persons whose presence will aid the inquiry. Contractor McAndrew still insists, and others who are supposed to be well informed agree with him, that the explosion was caused by strikers. A number of them were observed lurking around the magazine just previous to the explosion, and pistol shots were fired, which are believed to have been used as signals. Chief of Police Champney was busy yesterday endeavoring to find the men who may have caused the explosion. He said that he had reasonable grounds for suspicion against two or three of the strikers, but refused to give any details. The city authorities, officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, and the Chief of Police have agreed upon a plan to effect the arrest of the guilty persons if it is proved that strikers caused the explosion.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Dr. James J. Delany, physician in charge of the Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island, Monday forwarded to Dr. Janes of the Board of Health a letter containing a refutation of the charge of a former patient, that inmates of the hospital were poorly fed and badly cared for. Accompanying the letter was a bill of fare for the week the complaining patient remained in the hospital. A reporter yesterday called upon Dr. Delany, who stated that the charge that some one must make money out of the hospital by using it as a boarding-house was "simply nonsensical." There are at present, he said, about 55 patients in the institution. Five of these pay $7 weekly for their board. Nothing is charged for medicines or medical attendance. The distilled spirits and the medicines used are of the best and most expensive kind. The money received from patients who pay for board goes to pay for vegetables used in the institution. There are generally 8 to 10 patients who do not pay to one that does do so.

The ordinary bill of fare at the hospital includes, for breakfast, coffee, steak, eggs, fresh bread and butter; for dinner, soup, roast beef and mutton, vegetables, and pie or pudding; for supper, tea, bread and butter, preserves, cake, &c. Beef tea, and rice and milk are also furnished patients once or twice each day. Dr. Delany asserted that the charge that employés visit the city in infected clothing was false.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in this city yesterday, the President, Thomas Dickson, stated in his annual report that the New-York and Canada Railroad has been opened for through business by using 12 miles of the Ogdensburgh Road, between Moore's Junction and Rouse's Point, and the line from Chazy to Rouse's Point, 12 miles in length, will be opened in July. The prospects for the coming year, he said, are not encouraging for the coal trade, and while the iron and manufacturing industries are so much depressed, very little improvement can be expected. A temporary reduction of dividends is, therefore, recommended. The balance sheet to Dec. 1, 1875, showed expenditures of $37,888,593 31, with credits amounting to $35,343,795 46, showing profit and loss of $2,544,797 85. The following Board of Managers were chosen: A. A. Low, R. L. Kennedy, James M. Halstead, Le Grand B. Cannon, George C. Ward, James Roosevelt, James R. Taylor, Thomas Dickson, John Jacob Astor, Thomas Cornell, W. J. Hoppin, J. P. Morgan, and Robert S. Hone. The officers of the Company will be chosen to-day.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The 55th annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held last evening in the reading-room at Clinton Hall, Vice-President W. H. Guion, jr., in the chair. The annual reports showed that the income for the year had been $34,907 02; total expenditures, $34,902 62; amount expended for books and periodicals, $11,326 11; number of active and subscribing members, 8,336; total number entitled to use the library, including stockholders, &c., 10,277; number of books circulated during the year, 190,820; volumes in library, 164,459; amount of contingent fund toward new building, $57,198 67. The annual election of four directors of the Association, to serve for three years, will be held at Clinton Hall on May 10.

SUICIDE FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Guire of No. 446 Twelfth-st., in Brooklyn, became very much interested in the services held by Moody and Sankey at the Brooklyn Rink, and continued so much absorbed in devotional exercises afterward that she began to show symptoms of mental derangement. Her husband vainly attempted to divert her attention to other matters. On April 17 she left her home. Yesterday her dead body was found floating in the Gowanus Canal, at the foot of Fourth-st. It is believed that she committed suicide while laboring under mental derangement caused by religious excitement.

THE RIGHT TO EJECT GAMBLERS FROM THE CARS.

OMAHA, May 9.—The suit brought by Thurston, a gambler, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for ejectment from the cars by employés on account of his known profession, went to the jury last night, and to-day they rendered a verdict of $1 47, the amount paid for a ticket, which had never been refunded to him. The result of this case, tried in the United States Court, is to the effect that railroad companies for the protection of passengers, have the right to eject three-card monte men from the trains.

At the meeting of the Board of Police on Monday, all of the old cases in which captains and others were arraigned on various charges were taken up. Capts. Williams of the Fourth, Steers of the Twenty ninth, and Tynan of the Sixteenth Precinct were reprimanded. Capt. Kennedy of the Ninth Precinct was fined five days' pay on the charge of having illegally dismissed a prisoner from custody. In the "gutter snipe" cases, Capt. Caffrey of the Fifth, Lowery of the Sixth, McElwain of the Seventh, McDonnell of the Eighth, Allaire of the Fourteenth, Van Dusen of the Fifteenth, Garland of the Eighteenth, and Steers of the Twenty ninth Precinct were each fined five days' pay. All the other cases that have been before previous Boards and in which judgment rendered were dismissed. The list included the charges against Capts. Williams, Killalea, McCullough, and McElwain.

At the seventh annual meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, held at the Museum in West Fourteenth st., John Taylor Johnston was elected President; Wm. C. Prime and D. Huntington, Vice-Presidents; F. W. Rhinelander, Treasurer; Wm. J. Hoppin, Secretary; Thomas Bland, Assistant Secretary; S. L. M. Barlow, W. W. Astor and Samuel P. Avery, Trustees, for the term ending May, 1883. The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year were $48,427 80, and the expenditures $46,637 12; the total subscriptions paid in since the formation of the institution is $260,874; the works of art presented amount in value to $70,000, the outstanding debt unprovided for is $9,000, the number of annual members is 636; the total number of visitors for the year 86,663, of whom 64,263 were free. In addition to these free admissions have been granted art students from the Cooper Institute, Art Students' League, Brooklyn Art Association, and others.

"You have a considerable floating population in this village, haven't you?" asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississippi. "Well, yes—rather," was the reply. "About half the year the water is up to the second-story windows."

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUT'S, IN BROADWAY.

6 a. m. 58°. Noon, 55°. 3 p. m., 59°. Midnight, 54°. Highest during the day, 61°. Lowest, 54°. Average, 57¼°. Same day, 1875, 56¼°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Fifth Avenue Hotel—Congressman Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, Mass.; Senator Hamilton Harris and Postmaster John F Smyth of Albany, and the Rev. Mr. Geddes, Dean of Niagara, Canada. *Grand Hotel*—Count de Pourtales, Third Secretary of the French Legation at Washington. .. *Windsor Hotel*—Sir William Jones of London, and ex Gov Thomas Talbot of Massachusetts. *Brevoort House*—Robert Garrett of Baltimore, and Major Pontifex of the British Army. ..*Hoffman House*—Ulysses S. Grant, jr., Private Secretary to the President, Prof. D. Cady Eaton of New Haven, and ex Senator D. P. Wood of Syracuse.... *Union Square Hotel*—Mayor J. W. Hammond of Erie, Penn ...*St. Denis Hotel*—The Rev. Dr. B. B. Leacock of Newburgh, N. Y. .*Gilsey House*—Ex-Congressman Stephen Sandford of Amsterdam, N.Y., and Alfred Gaither of Cincinnati.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The boats will be ready at Central Park lake next week.

The latest street show is an exhibition of trained birds.

Charles O'Conor is the new President of the Law Institute.

Mayor Wickham went yesterday to attend the Centennial opening.

The "great unwashed" are sighing for the opening of the free baths.

It rained hard all of yesterday morning, and was therefore cool again last night.

After May 15 all street dirt, ashes, and garbage will be removed between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

A swallow was seen yesterday in the City Hall Park—but one does not make a Summer.

Columbia College will send a Freshman crew and a single sculler to Saratoga this Summer.

Soda fountains on the street corners are beginning to hiss like serpents, but are as harmless as doves.

The New-York Horticultural Society intends holding a Centennial Flower Show in the Hippodrome in June.

The leaves have opened wonderfully fast within three days. Nature seems to have "made a leap" for once.

Gov. Connor of Maine, unaccompanied by his staff, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Philadelphia.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has asked the assistance of the police in carrying out the objects of the Association.

Capt. Davis of the Thirty-second Precinct reports to the Police Board that the Department is caring for a dozen or more diseased and worthless horses.

The Mayor yesterday signed the ordinance authorizing the Controller to borrow $2,660,606 66, for the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge.

These are the busiest days with school-children. They are now preparing for the Summer examination, the severest ordeal of school life.

The new boat-house of the Columbia crew will be finished the last of this month, when a regatta and "house warming" will celebrate the occasion.

The highest mortality from contagious diseases during April was reported from the Nineteenth Ward and the lowest from the Second Ward.

A suit tried recently in the Court of Common Pleas brought out the information that the stone-cutting alone for Dr Hall's church in Fifth-ave. cost $167,000.

Two of the largest job-printing establishments in the city have offered 50 cents per 1,000 ems, which is regarded by the printers on strike as a recognition of their success.

Parnly Jones, a colored lady 100 years old, was buried from her residence, No. 158 West Twenty third st., yesterday. She was once a slave in Virginia.

An attempted prize-fight at daylight yesterday morning, at the foot of East Seventy fifth st., between James Boyle and one McCormick, was stopped by the officer on that post.

Officer Harris found Timothy McCauly lying dead, and his wife dying of typhoid fever, at No. 463 Washington-st., yesterday morning, and reported the case to the Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company are making good to those insured with them all losses of plate glass broken from the explosion at Jersey City Hights on Saturday.

Mathew Sullivan of Lawrence-st., Manhattanville, a laborer on the Hudson River Railroad, was struck on the head by a passing locomotive at Fort Washington yesterday morning and fatally hurt.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday directed the Superintendent of Ward's Island to make an enumeration of the inmates and the Doctor to send in a report of the condition of each hospital patient.

The open lot on Eighty-fourth-st., extending from Madison to Fifth ave., is used by the street boys as a halt ground. Crowds of young ruffians gather there on Saturday afternoons, when the latest slang is rehearsed.

Henry Randall Waite desires to state that he is not the editor of *The International Review*, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE. He is connected with the editorial management of that magazine, but the publishers are the editors.

John C. Baxter & Son, ship chandlers, of No. 308 West st., have gone into bankruptcy with liabilities amounting to $30,000. The failure of William T. Frost, shipping and commission merchant, at No. 68 South st., is announced.

The 300 mile mustang race against time is to take place on Tuesday, May 16, at Fleetwood Park. The track is being put in condition for the occasion, and the horses have all been shod. Should the weather be unfavorable the race will be postponed until it is propitious.

A "Centennial opening," when the store will be gaily decorated, will be given at Ehrich's establishment, at Nos. 287 and 289 Eighth ave., to-morrow and Friday. The attractions for ladies always to be found there on such an occasion will be increased by the fact that each visitor will receive a gift.

John Clictsmith, a laborer, was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of attempting rape on a little girl, age 8, named Catharine Stiercr, in the yard in the rear of No. 500½ West Forty fourth st. The screams of the child attracted the attention of the inmates of the house, and Officer Clarkin arrested the man.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious disease for the two weeks ending May 6:

Week ending	Fevers. Typhus.	Fevers. Typhoid.	Scarlet.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Cerebro spinal meningitis.	Small-pox.
April 29....	0	5	60	73	85	[illegible]	33
May 6....	0	14	52	48	29	4	20

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that communication with Europe by the Anglo-American cable is now restored, as follows: "At 2 10 p. m., Greenwich time, yesterday, St. Pierre had communication with the repairing ship, which reported that it would be through its work in twenty minutes." The dispatch refers to the St. Pierre and Placentia cables.

Suits have been brought in the Marine Court by Royal Phelps, President of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, against several restaurant proprietors for selling quail and prairie chickens out of season. In one case, which was concluded yesterday, a penalty of $21 was imposed. The Society keeps a detective regularly employed to obtain information of violations of the Game law.

It was reported at the Police Central Office last night that Detective Hogan of the Fifth Precinct Police had recaptured Charles Lawrence alias Veto alias May, who escaped from the House of Detention on Saturday last with a German named Bauer. Bauer has not been heard of since the escape and has probably left the city. There was a commitment waiting for Lawrence, and he was taken directly to the Tombs and locked up there.

The tellers of the Stock Exchange election made their report yesterday morning, and declared the following gentlemen elected as the Governing Committee to serve for four years: George W. McLean, W. B. Dickerman, William Lummis, Frederick White, Henry Meigs, Robert Whitlorp, H. H. Hollister, William Seymour, jr., Charles H. Leland, and William Alexander Smith. H. E. Rodge and G. L. Haight were also elected to serve one year. George W. McLean and Salem T. Russell, the outgoing and incoming Presidents, made addresses in the Exchange.

The bark Cornell, which arrived from Waterford yesterday, reports that on March 26, in lat. 30° 30, long. 39° 20', she passed the abandoned wreck of a ship loaded with wood and petroleum. The hull was painted black, with white ports and white figure on the bow, the mainmast was carried away six or eight feet above the deck, and the fore and mizzen topmasts were carried away; the forecastle and cabin were painted white with black stripes; on the cabin lay a boat on the keel, all the other boats being gone. The ship had a windmill on board.

Patrolmen James Gallagher of the Twentieth and Patrick Downes of the Twenty-seventh Precincts were dismissed from the Police force yesterday. Roundsman Jacob Fulter of the telegraph office in the Police Central Building was transferred to the Fifteenth Precinct for patrol duty, and James Lucas was made telegraph operator to fill the vacancy. The resignation of Patrolman H Loughlin of the Thirtieth Precinct was accepted. Patrick Stapleton and David S. Oker were appointed patrolmen. George W. Williams was made inspector of dumps in place of George Farnum.

William T. Harwood of the Park Hotel reported to Superintendent Walling recently that he had been defrauded of $2,000 by two men who induced him to become a partner in an exhibition. This did not prove profitable, and finding that it was a swindle, he made the complaint. The two men, giving their names as George Brooks and George Wheeler, alias Prof. Wiseman, were arrested yesterday. Detective Adams says that Wheeler was arrested on a similar complaint in 1871, but the matter was compromised.

Attracted by the warm weather on Sunday afternoon, Gov. Tilden rode in his carriage to the High Bridge, and did not return from his visit until a late hour. He neglected the precaution of taking his overcoat, and the consequence was a cold which confined him to his bed during Monday and yesterday forenoon. In the afternoon he was able to sit up and walk around his room, but he refused to see visitors. His doctor visited him only once yesterday. It is not improbable that he will go out to-day. His appetite is fairly good.

Mrs. Carl of No. 86 Chatham-st. stated at the Police Central Office yesterday that she had heard that her son George, who had been missing since April 18, was at a hotel in New Brunswick, N. J. She believes that he was enticed away by a man with whom she was on unfriendly terms. The boy is 12 years of age, has light complexion and hair, blue eyes, and was dressed in dark clothing, with a plush turban-shaped cap. On April 19 Mrs. Carl received a postal card stating that "George had gone to sea as a cabin boy," but she did not credit this.

Gilmore's band arrived in the city yesterday at the close of a two months' tour, extending as far west as the Pacific. In a season when so many musical enterprises have proved unfortunate, Mr. Gilmore far surpassed general expectation in taking a band of sixty or more performers across the continent and back and making a success of it, as he has done. During the trip thirty concerts were given, sixteen of them in San Francisco and all of them successful. Mr. Gilmore now goes to Philadelphia, where on Tuesday he begins a month's engagement to play at the Centennial Exhibition. The music on the 4th of July will be under his charge.

Upon the report of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janeway and the visitors to the slaughter-houses, between Fortieth and Forty-seventh sts., in the vicinity of Tenth ave., only one of which it was found could be tolerated, the Board of Health yesterday ordered that 16 of these slaughter-houses close on July 4. After that time the business must be conducted in abattoirs at or near the water's edge. Most of the slaughter houses on the East Side are equally objectionable, and it is recommended that many be closed, and others remodeled. Dr. Janeway's report gives many particulars of what the proper construction of these establishments should be.

Gov. Rice of Massachusetts, accompanied by Lieut.-Gov. Knight and Secretary of State Pierce, and escorted by the Boston Cadets, 125 in number, under the command of Col. T. F. Edmands, arrived in this city yesterday morning on their way from Boston to Philadelphia. Brown's Brigade Band of 30 pieces was with the party. All proceeded immediately to Jersey City, where they took a special train at 8 40 a. m. on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Company A of the National Lancers, 111 men, under Capt. Emery, with the Chelsea Band of 18 pieces, left Boston by the Stonington line. Arriving in Jersey City at an early hour, they breakfasted and departed for Philadelphia without waiting for the arrival of Gov. Rice. The Cadets and Lancers will form the escort for the Governor of their State at the opening ceremonies of the Exhibition.

On Tuesday night of last week somebody placed a large dead cat in the vacant lot on Nineteenth st. and Lexington-ave. By Sunday afternoon a policeman was found who consented to formally report the case to the Board of Health. The result: On Monday a citizen undertook to bury it. He dug a deep grave, and was about to lower the cat to its last home, when the funeral was interrupted by an officer, on the ground that it was a violation of a city ordinance. The cat lies there awaiting the official fiat of the Board of Health for its removal. No one is allowed to approach it, but at a respectful distance he is allowed to see and smell it. The citizens consider this an example of "how not to do it," and, despairing because of the law's delay, have employed a small boy to "beat" the police, and to fraudulently abduct the cat and bear it away to green fields and pastures new.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,379,674 67.

Mayor Schroeder left here last night to attend the opening of the Centennial Exposition.

The United States steamer Alert is taking in stores at the Navy-Yard. She will proceed to China about May 25

Ex-Justice Dowling was still lying in a semi-unconscious condition yesterday, with the possibility of his death at any moment.

The DeKalb Avenue Railroad Company are relaying their tracks along the whole of their route, which was in a wretched condition. The Corporation Counsel has already called the Company's attention to them several times.

The report that Mayor Schroeder would veto the ordinance permitting the Elevated Railway Company to change its route prevailed in this city yesterday. The Mayor refused to state whether the report was well founded or incorrect.

James McMahon, who was discovered in company with John Dobson last Saturday night attempting to set fire to Owen Dally's blacksmith shop, at Flushing and Franklin-aves., has not yet been arrested. The examination of Dobson is set down for next Saturday.

Internal revenue officers yesterday seized an illicit distillery in a barn on the farm of A. V. Cropsey of New-Utrecht. They captured a 300 gallon still, with all the appurtenances, and three barrels of spirits, and destroyed 4,000 gallons of mash. John Lynch, John Merken, and Michael Burns were arrested.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to an express wagon ran away down Broadway and dashed into a Nostrand-ave car, breaking down the back platform and actually getting inside of the car. It took an hour to get him out. James Lewis, the driver of the wagon, was thrown out and received severe injuries about the head and left shoulder.

The Plymouth Church Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by the Examining Committee against Henry C. Bowen met last night and completed its report, which will be read and acted upon at a business meeting of the church to be held to-night. The report is contained in eight pages of foolscap, but its contents could not be ascertained last night, although it is believed that it will recommend the expulsion of Mr Bowen from the church.

JERSEY CITY.

A female prisoner at the Hudson County Jail escaped yesterday morning while working at the Court-house in the cleaning detail.

The Board of Education have refused to allow the anatomical specimens in the schools of this city to be exhibited at the Centennial.

Wm. E. Dickinson, the present Superintendent of Public Schools, has been reëlected, and will continue to serve at a salary of $3,000.

Yesterday four extra through trains were placed on the Pennsylvania Railway, all of which were crowded to their utmost capacity.

George Shanks of Passaic, while jumping from an Erie Railway train at Erie st. yesterday, was thrown under the wheels and had his right leg crushed.

The Hudson County Sunday-schools generally will take part in the celebration of Decoration Day, which has been made a legal holiday in New-Jersey.

The Grand Jury has been discharged, after having found 107 indictments and 4 presentments; but as the Court has refused to allow the publication of the presentments, it is not known against whom they were found.

John Havey, under sentence of 10 years for the murder of Franklin Ford, and Frederick Korkpfeiffer, under sentence of two years for assault upon a constable at West Hoboken, were taken to State's Prison yesterday.

Charles Brown, a discharged employé of Colgate & Co's soap works in York-st., yesterday disarranged a portion of the machinery, intending to destroy the whole when it was set in motion, but the derangement was discovered in time to prevent any damage. Brown was arrested.

The six Republican members of the Board of Aldermen met last night and elected John Case President. The Board then adjourned until the second Tuesday in June. The five Democratic members refuse to attend the meetings until the election in the IVth District is decided.

The Board of Education has elected Justice McGrath, for the first time one of its own members, Clerk of the Board, at a salary of $1,500. Director Pangborn, who was made President as a non-partisan member, has appointed all the standing committees, and given each member a chairmanship. The Committee on Finance is Republican, and that on Teachers and Salaries Democratic.

NEWARK.

John H. Reack of the Passaic Spring Works, a prominent and estimable gentleman, died on Monday evening.

The St. Ludwig Mission Society of Munich, Bavaria, has sent $300 toward paying the indebtedness of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church in this city.

John Ettenburgh was arrested in Mattawan and brought to this city on Monday on the charge of embezzlement, preferred by John W. Snedeker of Bloomfield.

The Fire Department will not have any general parade this year, on account of the expense. Four of the companies, however, propose to parade on the Fourth of July.

Charles Thistle was bailed for trial yesterday for knocking down Elizabeth Johnson of No. 81 Prince-st., beating her, dragging her by the hair and threatening to stab her.

The drug-store of J. Bleier, at No. 330 Market-st., a private house in Chestnut-st., and the saloon of Christian Kurzenburger, at No. 124 Market st., were entered by burglars on Monday night. George Callaghan was arrested in the drug store after a struggle, and yesterday was committed for trial.

On Monday evening John McKenna, a desperate ruffian, entered the store of David Markheim, at No. 599 Broad st., and while he occupied the attention of the clerk a confederate entered the store, seized a quantity of goods, and made his escape with them. McKenna also fled, but was arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

ELIZABETH.—The old Board of Chosen Freeholders held their final meeting yesterday. The County Collector reported over $10,000 on hand, and the county debt reduced $60,000 in the past year. The County Physician reported 60 deaths by accident, suicides, etc., of which 12 were caused by the railroads. The new Board convenes to-day.. .The Board of Representatives of the Fire Department on Monday night elected H. Gilmore President. The Board has $4,662 47 to the credit of the Charity Fund ..Mary Berlay of Jersey City, a noted shoplifter, was arrested on Monday night while taking goods from E. P. Williams's store.

HOBOKEN.—In consequence of the alarm in the public schools from small pox, nearly 400 children have been vaccinated in the last two days at School No 3, on Grand st. . The annual inspection of the public schools will take place on May 16. Of a total of 2,083 children, there is an average attendance of 2,406. A committee has been appointed to confer with the Tax Commissioners as to the annual appropriations.... The Board of Tax Commissioners organized yesterday, electing F. L. Schmersahl President, and John C. Besson Clerk. . At Crelin's Morgue last night an inquest was held upon the body of the unknown man whose corpse was found floating at the foot of Newark st. on Monday morning. A deep wound near the right ear was shown to have been made by a blunt iron instrument. The pocket of the coat was cut out, and neither money nor papers having been found on the body, the jury brought in a verdict that the man had come to his death at the hands of some person unknown. No clew to his identification was obtained.

PATERSON.—At a meeting of the Board of Freeholders yesterday a bill for stationery ordered by the court was the cause of a long discussion, and was finally referred back by a vote of 10 to 7. Some of the members claimed that the bill was exorbitant, and others that the court had no authority to order the articles ...The new Board of Tax Commissioners has reorganized by the election of A. D. Winfield President, and Aaron E. King Clerk ...The Grand Jury and all the courts have adjourned over until Thursday, the judges having all gone to the Centennial opening. . William Crotty and Daniel DeVour, who were injured by the explosion in the Valley of the Rocks, were still alive yesterday, although no hopes were entertained of the former's recovery. Crotty's face is literally cut to pieces with dirt, broken stone and powder, and he is rendered totally blind. The lower portion of his body is paralyzed. DeVour will probably recover.

TRENTON.—There are 62 prisoners in the County Jail.... The county expenses during the past fiscal year were $55,261 43. ....Harmony Engine Company celebrated its 27th anniversary last evening. ..There was a general decoration with flags yesterday. . State Commissioner of Railroad Taxation Major James S. Yard is busily engaged in making a reassessment of all the railroad property in the State. There will not probably be any material change in the valuation. The Young Men's Christian Association held their annual meeting last evening. ... The new Board of Chosen Freeholders will organize to-day ... Gov. Bedle and staff left here last evening for Philadelphia, in order to be in readiness for the opening exercises of the Centennial to-day. All the State officers will also be present.

BAYONNE.—G. T. Gilchrist, and other citizens, have prepared charges against Principal Brower of the First Ward School, alleging cruelty to the children in several instances, and bad language. An investigation has been begun. Mr Tarlow, father of one of the children, testified that his son was so badly injured by a blow on the head that he suffered constantly from attacks of dizziness.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Board of Water Commissioners have organized by electing Joseph Fisher, President, and Kenneth J. Duncan, Secretary. The revival in the First Reformed Church still continues with deep interest. .The final meeting of the old Board of Chosen Freeholders was held yesterday, and the new board will organize to-day.

EAST ORANGE.—The Township Committee met on Monday night. The Finance Committee presented the report of the Receiver of Taxes, as follows: Balance on hand April 1, $4,978 63; received, $1,408 55; total, $6,375 18; expended, $2,730 44; balance on hand, $3,638 74.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—The Supervisors met yesterday. The Committee on the Poorhouse and Farm, to whom was referred a query from the State Charities Aid Society as to the advisability of abolishing the distinction between the town and county poor, and making arrangements to place the care of paupers throughout the State under control of agents of the Society, reported adversely to both propositions as suggesting no advantage to either taxpayers or paupers. The special committee on the proposals for the completion of the new Court-house reported that they found the lowest bidder for the finishing work, B. Gallagher of Brooklyn, was both responsible and competent, with references entirely satisfactory. He and his associate, Mr Lamb, had submitted a proposition to do the whole work necessary to complete the building for $94,490, which, with the architect's fees, amounting to $5,000, would make the aggregate $99,490, the limitation of expenditure being $100,000. The Committee recommended that the proposition be accepted. The matter was not finally disposed of, but will probably be at the next meeting.

EAST ROCKAWAY.—Henry Abrams was passing a shanty occupied by a laborer named John Bennett, on Sunday morning, when the latter came out with a gun and deliberately fired at him, the ball entering Abrams's shoulder. Bennett then made his escape. No cause can be ascribed for the act save that Bennett was drunk.

VALLEY STREAM.—Charles Craft, a brakeman on the Southern Railroad, had his left hand cut off by being caught between the bumpers of two cars yesterday. His arm was amputated just below the elbow.

JAMAICA.—Rapid progress is being made upon the grading of the Bay Ridge and Jamaica Railroad. The road bed from Fourth ave. to New-Utrecht lane is nearly ready for the ties and iron.

STATEN ISLAND.

WESTFIELD.—Since the decision rendered by Judge Moore of Brooklyn in favor of the Drainage Commissioners for the district comprising parts of Westfield, Northfield, and Southfield, the taxpayers of those towns have raised by subscription an amount sufficient to carry the case to the Supreme Court, and if necessary to the Court of Appeals. It is understood that the Commissioners can find no sale for their bonds. The work, which is denounced as a job, has already cost about $10,000.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

MT. PLEASANT.—The Excise Commissioners have organized by the selection of Daniel Odell as Chairman, Thomas T. Hockett, Secretary, and Nelson Mabie, Treasurer.

IRVINGTON.—The liquor dealers have been thrown into great excitement by the discovery that indictments have been found against them all for violations of the Excise laws, by the Grand Jury. Four separate complaints were made against one dealer, two against another one, and a single charge against seven others. A village trustee is said to be among the offenders.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

The regular meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York will be held at the Ophthalmic Hospital, at Twenty third-st. and Third ave., this evening. Papers will be read on "The Indications for Operation in Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus," and on "Disinfection."

The Bar Association held last evening its regular monthly meeting, S. P. Nash presiding. The Committee appointed to examine the revision of the law, so far as completed, by Montgomery Throop's legislative committee, reported in general that the work was most excellent, but took exception to some minor features, and to these reported 63 amendments. The report was accepted, but a motion to print it was opposed by Mr. Tracy, who said that although the Legislature had done an unexpected and good work in passing the revision, this formidable body of amendments might deter the Governor from signing the bill. The printing was ordered after the Governor's signature should have been given to the act adopting the revision.

The Central Committee of the Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New York and Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The Committee appointed to wait on the Excise Commissioners reported that they had asked for a uniform license fee for all liquor stores and beer saloons at the rate of $50. A majority of the Commissioners were in favor of this proposition, and the Board promised to take it under consideration. A letter was read from the President of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, stating that the signatures of a number of liquor dealers to a circular addressed to the representatives of New York in Congress, asking them to support a bill affecting the liquor and spirit trade, had made an impression upon those Congressmen.

"Well," said the captain, "before you can be a sailor you must be able to make three ends in that piece of rope. Try it." "All right," said the youngster, "here is one end, here is another, and I chuck it overboard; there is a third." The captain thought he would do.

An enterprising Chinaman of Gold Hill, Nev., recently mounted the following sign, handsomely painted, on his newly-established wash-house: "Ah Charlie; washing done dam cheap." Virtuous public opinion soon obliged him to take down the sign and put up one with less Scripture in it.—[Detroit Free Press.

Announcements.

BUNIONS and CORNS, BAD NAILS, Tender Feet, cured by BRIGGS'S CORN & BUNION REMEDIES. Sold by druggists.

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KNOX will issue his Centennial Rocky Mountain Beaver HAT for Summer wear on May 10, the day of the grand opening of the Centennial Exhibition. Emporiums, 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AGNEW, THOMAS R., the great New-York Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail, No. 39 Vesey st. Everybody should call and get bargains.

CAYUGA WATER.—This new and wonderful mineral water, nature's infallible specific for diseases of the liver, kidneys, urinary organs, dyspepsia, etc., is sold at DITT'S Broadway and Barclay-st. (Astor House). General depot, No 60 Court-st., Brooklyn.

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DISEASES OF MEN.

The importance of the healthiness of the nervous system cannot be overestimated; its power over life and death and the direct bearing which it has on human happiness seems to be recognized. Its capabilities, its qualities, and its powers; the importance of its healthful preservation, its moderate uses, the danger of overtaxing it, whether through thought, study, or intense application in mental investigation and research, whether by the absorbing attention necessary to the conduct of complicated and momentous business interests, or by the excessive indulgence of the appetites and propensities of the system. All these are proper subjects for consideration, as also the knowledge of what is moderation, what is excess, and when these exist the absolute necessity of promptly seeking advice from an expert who, for a long series of years, has devoted his whole time and attention to the study, investigation, and treatment of all the maladies of this important department, to accurately determine the diseased conditions, their nature, causes, and origin, whether arising from the want of exercise, its irregularity or excess, and who, from his experience and practice, has learned to discover at once the derangement and as promptly apply the remedy, thus avoiding the painfully slow feeling after the truth, so common to the inexperienced and so annoying to the patient, who, very naturally, wants to know without delay what is the matter, the extent of the derangement, the probabilities of recuperation and the time required.

A striking example of the value of experience and practical observation, as well as the usefulness of the prompt application of suitable remedies, is found in the important statement, coming, not from one, but a dozen public institutions, not only at home but abroad, that a very large proportion of those who suffer from mental disturbance and absolute insanity permanently recover, who are placed under treatment within a year after the first symptoms have manifested themselves.

If the intellectual department of the brain has become exhausted by intense mental application, depriving it of the power of connected thought, it can only recover its strength by being properly fed and nourished by the use of certain systematic methods. It is precisely so in every other department, whether of appetite, propensity, or passion, each requiring a different remedy for its recuperation and different means for bringing them up from their overworked and exhausted conditions. The importance of this branch of medical practice can scarcely be overrated, for it reaches even to the perpetuation of family names, the securing of hereditary titles, and the retention of estates in the same family.

From a long and large experience in this direction I have been able to command by my success the thankful appreciation of some of the first families in the city and nation, and I certainly can communicate much to cultivated minds in connection with my practical experience in what pertains to the over-exercise of every department of the nervous system and the means of recovering their powers, whether of brain, appetite, propensity, or passion.

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